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## India to Ship Food, Medicine To Rebel Area on Sri Lanka

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India announced Monday that it intended to send an unarmed convoy of about 20 small ships to Sri Lanka's Jaffna Peninsula on Wednesday with food, fuel and medical supplies provided by the Indian Red Cross.

Sri Lankan troops have been battling Tamil separatist guerrillas on the peninsula for the past week. A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said journalists, photographers and television crews would be given facilities to accompany the unarmed ships. Sri Lanka was informed of the India's plans on Monday and was asked to cooperate.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan government responded coolly to the Indian proposal. The Foreign Ministry said the supplies were not necessary and that the means of delivery and distribution would have to be worked out.

"If, as professed, the government and people of India want to be of assistance," the Foreign Ministry statement said, "the government of Sri Lanka would consider receiving relief supplies intended for the Jaffna area purely in the interest of good neighborly relations."

An official Sri Lankan source said, however, that India's plan to distribute relief supplies in Jaffna was an infringement of Sri Lanka's

sovereignty "that we will have to oppose."

He said the cabinet held an emergency meeting Monday and Parliament would have a similar session Tuesday to pass a joint resolution Tuesday to pass a joint resolution "saying it is an infringement of our sovereignty to bypass the government."

Asked if Sri Lanka would fire on an Indian flotilla bringing the supplies, he said: "No, we wouldn't oppose them with arms, that would be a break in diplomatic relations."

India has strongly condemned Sri Lanka's offensive against the Tamil rebels, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week accused Colombo of slaughtering thousands of Sri Lankan citizens in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Colombo has denied Indian charges that it bombed and strafed civilians. It said 37 civilians have been killed during the military offensive along with 30 soldiers and 150 rebels.

The Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry also appeared to question New Delhi's plan for Indian Red Cross officials to distribute the supplies in Jaffna.

"The modalities of supply and distribution, it is suggested, could be worked out by representatives of both governments," a ministry statement said.

The exchange over the flotilla occurred as the government in Colombo reported that its troops had

captured the last rebel stronghold in Jaffna's northeast Vadamachchi region, the major objective of the offensive.

"It's a very big blow for the terrorists," a government spokesman said.

But he admitted that another objective of the military action, the capture of a Tamil military commander, Vettupillai Prabhakaran, had failed.

Journalists were not permitted to travel to the region to verify the situation.

However, the army lifted a week-long curfew in the rest of the Jaffna peninsula for 11 hours to allow the 800,000 inhabitants to buy supplies. It was an indication that the first stage of the government's operation to secure the peninsula was near completion.

It also said troops were distributing dry rations to civilians in Vadamachchi and would soon lift a fuel embargo there.

Officials have said that seizing control of Vadamachchi from an estimated 600 to 1,000 guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was the main objective of the operation.

In Colombo, President Junius R. Jayewardene, who has taken an increasingly tough line against the rebels in recent weeks, said he, his ministers and party colleagues would never allow the destruction of Sri Lanka's unity.



**In South Korea, a Mothers' March for Jailed Activists**

About 60 mothers demanding the release of 150 student activists were arrested Monday in Seoul as they marched toward the city hall. In the front line of protesters was a 67-year-old woman whose grandson had been jailed for demonstrating against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Her headband says: "Down with Dictators." About 300 police took the women away on buses.

## 8 Years After Defeat by Hanoi, a Resurgent Khmer Rouge

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

TAI NGOC, Thailand — Like many of his countrymen, Kun Ngorm lost several family members during the harsh four-year rule of the Cambodian strongman Pol Pot.

But unlike most Cambodians, he remains under the control of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge administration, which holds sway in the Site 8 camp for displaced people near this small border town.

Thai soldiers guard the camp's perimeter, and international relief

organizations offer food and medical care in buildings near its front gate.

But along the narrow pathways deep inside the camp, which is crowded with 30,000 refugees, uniformed Khmer Rouge soldiers stroll openly, apparently on leave from the fighting just across the border.

Khmer Rouge organizers gather the refugees for regular political indoctrination sessions and, according to Mr. Ngorm and others, periodically recruit them as porters for their guerrilla army inside Cambodia.

Unlike guerrilla groups who control other camps along the border, the Khmer Rouge discourage contact with outsiders and, according to relief workers, forbid letter writing.

Eight years after being driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion, Pol Pot retains a fighting force estimated at 40,000 and a measure of international recognition as part of a rebel coalition backed by China, the United States and Cambodia's non-Communist neighbors in Southeast Asia.

Khmer Rouge leaders have maintained their international standing despite evidence that they killed more than a million Cambodians during their years in power.

A New York-based human rights group, the Cambodia Documentation Commission, has begun a campaign to have the Khmer Rouge tried for genocide before the International Court of Justice.

The Khmer Rouge have done quite well," a Western diplomat said. "Here we are after all these years, with this same secretive organization under the same leadership, with considerable numbers of fighters still existing there in the jungle."

The Khmer Rouge army is believed to be having some success in its recruitment, not only among the refugees in its camp but within Vietnamese-controlled Cambodia.

"The Khmer Rouge can get in very far inside Cambodia," said Thou Theun, an official of the non-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front, which is allied with the Pol Pot group in an uncomfortable rebel coalition.

"When the Vietnamese mistreat the Khmer people, the first ones the people find who will help them are the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Mr. Ngorm, now 30, was a student when Pol Pot came to power in 1975 and has spent his adult life under his control.

Looking at his son, 4, who stood

with his hand on Mr. Ngorm's knee, he said: "I want for him better than my life with Pol Pot, better than my life in this camp."

The Site 8 camp is the Khmer Rouge showpiece, and it is visibly

rebel coalition, one loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the other to Mr. Thou's faction.

As a measure of the camp's tight organization, the International Committee for the Red Cross counted only a half-dozen violent incidents in the last year.

But aid officials worry about four smaller Khmer Rouge camps, where they have been permitted only occasional visits.

Within Site 8, the uniformed soldiers do not approach the administration buildings, where on Wednesdays the refugees line up with their ration cards for the weekly deliveries of rice, canned fish, flour, beans, cooking oil and salt.

Groups of Khmer Rouge soldiers in green canvas shoes, green uniforms and green Chinese-style caps stroll the pathways or lounge in the shade of the tiny huts. When the soldiers see a foreigner, they flee in all directions.

An outsider finds little criticism of Pol Pot or the Khmer Rouge.

"I am a supporter of the Khmer Rouge," said Or Ee, who works in the camp's hospital. "All the people here support the Khmer Rouge."

Some people say Pol Pot was bad. For me, I did not see him kill people. I don't know about that."

He and others insisted that recruitment for the Khmer Rouge supply lines was voluntary.

It is a vital aspect of the guerrilla conflict, which one diplomat described as "a war of supply."

"If the resistance can continue to build supply routes into the country, if they can recruit, train and maintain a presence inside, then the Vietnamese are in trouble," he said.

Mr. Ngorm has been among those recruited.

"I have gone to the military camp," he said. "I have carried the rice and the military supplies. We walk for three days or a week. If the Vietnamese attack, the soldiers fight them and I hide myself in a good place."

He too, said this work was mostly voluntary, but added: "Maybe some go because they are afraid. The ones who are afraid, maybe they remember how it was before."

As he talked to a reporter, a crowd of curious children and a few unsmiling adults grew outside the shade of the hut. Mr. Ngorm rose with his small son to leave.

"There are things I cannot tell you, the true things," he said apologetically. "I know many things, but I am very sorry that I cannot tell you."

## A Broader Education for Engineers

### MIT to Require Courses in Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — As the first step in a long-term effort to broaden the education of engineering students, undergraduates at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be required to pursue more systematic study of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Starting with the freshman class next year, undergraduates will be required to take at least three courses that stress such fundamental academic themes as literary traditions and the origins of political institutions.

For the first time, they will be allowed to choose non-technical disciplines, ranging from philosophy

to the role of women in society, as a minor field of study.

The changes were approved by a faculty vote May 20 after vigorous debate and student opposition. They are part of what Paul E. Gray, president of the institute, termed a "searching assessment and reformulation" of what engineers do and how they should be trained.

"A professional engineer can no longer be narrowly focused on technical interests," he said. "He lives and operates in a social system, and he needs to understand cultural and human values. Humanities courses cannot be viewed merely as frosting on the cake."

The changes are also meant, institute officials said, to dispel the notion that engineers are "technological mercenaries" who solve other people's problems. Another aim is to prepare more graduates for major policy-making posts in politics, business and other fields.

"Too many MIT graduates end up working for too many Princeton and Harvard graduates," said Ann F. Friedlander, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science.

The institute has about 4,500 undergraduate students. Two-thirds of them, more than ever before, are enrolled in the School of Engineering and Computer Science.

Science and mathematics majors account for nearly a quarter of the students, and the rest, about 10 percent, pursue majors in the arts, architecture, humanities or social sciences.

As the next step in the effort, courses are being planned in which students would study the social, political, economic and other consequences of technological developments. Prospective topics in these courses are to include economic competitiveness with Japan and the politics of the development of the hydrogen bomb.

"The idea is to bridge the two worlds of the humanities, arts and social sciences on the one hand and engineering and society on the other," Margaret L.A. MacVicar, dean for undergraduate education, said of the courses in the next phase of the program. "The hope is that this will become a requirement."

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## Rome Outlines War on Litter

United Press International

ROME — Rome's 208 sanitation workers were empowered Monday to issue on-the-spot fines to litterers ranging from 30,000 lire (\$23) to 700,000 lire. The minimal fine of 30,000 lire covers abuses such as tossing cigarette butts and other small bits of refuse on the streets.

The fine for leaving a bag of garbage on the street will be 50,000 lire and dumping a load of garbage or trash from 200,000 lire to a maximum of 300,000 lire (\$23) to 700,000 lire. City sanitation officials have installed big, bright yellow garbage cans because the old models — small, orange plastic containers attached to street signs — were small and constantly overloaded.

Some Romans think the campaign will not work. In a letter to the Associated Press Monday, the head of the city's environmental department, Gabriele Alciati, noted that officials have been trying to clean up the city for centuries.

## U.K. Demands Apology From Iran for Abduction

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain said Monday it had demanded an apology from Iran for the one-day abduction of a British diplomat in Tehran and said Iran had "trumped up" a case against him.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said there was no foundation for charges against the diplomat, Edward Chaplin, who was abducted Thursday.

Sir Geoffrey expressed skepticism over Iranian claims that the action against Mr. Chaplin was not related to charges brought against Ali Qassemi, an Iranian vice consul in Manchester, England.

"We have made it clear both here and in Tehran that we are not prepared to wait indefinitely for an answer," the official said.

Mr. Chaplin, 36, was kidnapped by six armed men while driving in Tehran.

He was beaten in front of his wife and two children and held for 24 hours.

Iran has said he will be charged with unspecified offenses.



# In Iran-Contra Hearings, Testimony Is Marked by Conflicts and Contradictions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Joe Fernandez, a suspended CIA station chief, contradicted in testimony released Monday an assurance given to the House intelligence committee in October by the CIA's chief of covert operations that the agency had not aided a private resupply effort for Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Fernandez's comments, made in Friday's closed session of the House and Senate Iran-contra hearings, included his answers to questions by panel members, including Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia.

The 240 pages of testimony were released only after numerous passages were blacked out at the request of the CIA.

At one point, Mr. Nunn read from an Oct. 14, 1986, statement in which Clair George, the chief of CIA covert operations, told the intelligence panel: "The CIA is not involved directly or indirectly in arranging, directing or facilitating resupply missions coordinated by private individuals in support of the Nicaraguan Democratic resistance."

Mr. Fernandez responded: "I would have to disagree with that. My participation did facilitate because it provided the information needed for the delivering supplies by air."

The suspended station chief told the committee he had felt uncomfortable with his role as a go-between in the resupply operation, but had received directives from



Sam Nunn, left, Warren B. Rudman.

Washington telling him to keep up his activities.

Mr. Fernandez, also known by the pseudonym Tomas Castillo, told congressional investigators he had felt "concerned last summer about the 'unorthodox' role he was playing in the resupply operation and had suggested to Washington another way to coordinate the flights that would provide the CIA more distance from the operation."

Mr. Fernandez replied, "Well, Senator, there are times in this business when we realize that perhaps that is the way things work."

#### ■ Rampant Contradictions

Dan Morgan and Walter Pincus of *The Washington Post* reported:

One witness who worked for the private airlift did not disagree last

week when Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and vice chairman of the Senate committee, described the operators of that airlift in lurid terms:

"So, they were not only arms dealers, but they were making \$30,000 to \$60,000 on people who were risking their lives. And they were arms dealers, and they were also flesh peddlers, were they not, Mr. Rodriguez?"

"It would look like [that] with this paper, sir," answered Felix I. Rodriguez, a former CIA employee who had begun working with the secret airlift operation supporting the contras in September 1985, but soon became disgruntled.



Felix I. Rodriguez

"So they were arms dealers, and they were also flesh peddlers, were they not, Mr. Rodriguez?"

— Warren B. Rudman

control of a special emergency fund and "fun account."

Colonel Dutton said there had been concern within the operation that Mr. Rodriguez was "feeding information" to journalists involved in a lawsuit against Colonel Dutton's superiors: Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, and a retired major general, Richard V. Secord.

But Mr. Rodriguez said he had placed an armed contra guard on General Secord's planes to prevent them from being "stolen" from the contras.

Key witnesses frequently have given different versions of the same event.

Testifying on the first day of the hearings, for example, General Secord told of an all-night meeting in July 1985 in Miami at which Colonel North warned that limited contra funds might be "getting wasted, squandered, or even worse — some people might be lining their pockets."

The message, General Secord said, was directed at the two top contra leaders present: Adolfo Calero and Enrique Bermudez, Colonel North. General Secord continued, was raising the corruption issue as part of a broader plan to reduce Mr. Calero's role, set up the U.S.-run airlift in Central America and strengthen southern forces not under Mr. Calero's direct control.

But when Mr. Calero told the House and Senate committees of the same meeting two weeks later, he said he recalled no discussion of

#### ■ Missing Funds Sought

An investigating judge in Geneva said Monday that the sultan of Brunei is seeking the return of a \$10 million donation for Nicaraguan rebels that was mistakenly deposited in the account of a wealthy Swiss businessman. The Associated Press reported Monday from Geneva.



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## With U.S. Help, Contras Have Improved but Still Make Serious Mistakes

By James LeMoine

New York Times Service

BOCAC, Nicaragua — As Sandinista rockets slammed into a rebel base near this lonely town on the northern border, radio messages intercepted by rebel listening posts brought more bad news.

The Sandinists were reinforcing an estimated 1,600 men in two elite battalions three miles (about five kilometers) away in the area of the Bocay and Coco rivers, with elements of two other battalions. A major assault against the outnumbered rebels appeared likely.

That night, a Sandinist rocket blew five rebels off a nearby ridge, wounding all. A veteran patrol commander, code-named Ranchero, was evacuated, spilling blood and moaning at the pain from shrapnel wounds. He had neglected to dig a foxhole, and thus became one of the rebels' 50 dead and wounded in two weeks of fighting in the area.

The fight along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border was one of several pieces of evidence seen during a three-day trip with rebel forces last week that indicated that the U.S.-backed guerrillas, known as contras, have made some improvements.

At the same time, they are repeating serious political and tactical mistakes that increase the odds against them in their uphill struggle against the Sandinists.

While defending fixed positions easily reached by the government's Soviet-provided rockets and

artillery, the contras also were taking steady casualties in a pitched battle against the much stronger Nicaraguan Army.

"We have inflicted many casualties on the Sandinists, too, but it may be time to move to other positions," said Mike Lima, one of the contras' most senior combat commanders, as more Sandinist rockets exploded in the distance.

Despite their high-technology gadgetry, military training and sophisticated political talk, the contras still bear the marks of a traditional peasant guerrilla army — one that appears to be having serious adjustment problems in its first months of fighting after two years of sitting in base camps inside Honduras.

The contras have yet to show they can make the necessary transition to a politically and militarily shrewd fighting force. Rebel commanders admit the government is fighting effectively; they concede that the Sandinists may be inflicting as many casualties as they are receiving.

But although the Sandinists appear to have a steady supply of new recruits, the contras do not. Rebel commanders said recruiting was just keeping up with losses, even with forced recruitment, which is regarded among contra leaders as a politically damaging practice that must be stopped.

The rebels say a major problem is that northern Nicaragua has become a depopulated no-man's land, reducing the pool of young men.

Contra officials and diplomats who monitor the rebels say that if Congress renews U.S. assistance to the rebels later this year, it will take two to four more years of hard fighting for the contras to stand a chance of seriously weakening the Sandinists — principally by destroying the Nicaraguan economy.

If U.S. aid is cut off, contras and non-American diplomats say, the rebel forces would collapse.

In the border fighting, the contras' plan in the first of the Sandinist advance was to break up into smaller units and vanish into the hills, then to send teams behind Sandinist lines to shoot down helicopters and set up small ambushes. Instead, the contras ran into Honduras en masse and got into a static slogging match they could not win.

At a small rebel camp during the battle, news arrived that a Sandinist unit might have infiltrated rebel lines and be approaching less than a mile away. In a combat situation, with more than 2,000 Sandinist troops known to be close by preparing to attack, the rebels had failed to take the basic step of putting out guard patrols.

As fighting continued at front-line contra positions, the rebels at a nearby weapons and communications center failed to take minimal security measures as night set in.

Three reporters discussed escape routes as young contras turned their transistor radio up to

full blast in the still night air. No one wanted to dig foxholes, a rebel commander said, because "we aren't accustomed to digging."

But the rebels have also defied predictions that they would show themselves to be a spent force.

The Central Intelligence Agency has turned the contras into the best-equipped guerrilla force Latin America has ever seen. The rebel units visited recently carried computerized radio coding machines, U.S. Redeye anti-aircraft missiles and other sophisticated new equipment.

Rebel units rely on air drops by the CIA that diplomats say are flown out of Swan Island, a tiny Honduran isle in the Caribbean. CIA agents train and advise rebel commanders there and at rebel bases in southern Honduras. rebel officials and diplomats say.

The contras also showed a reporter a communications center where teams of American-trained rebels sat before the blinking green screens of their computer terminals, intercepting and decoding as many as 1,000 Sandinist radio messages a day.

As teams of mules hauled ammunition boxes outside, rebel radio operators relayed intercepted news of Sandinist troop movements by computerized encoders to rebel units in the field, which have their own computer encoding-decoding devices.

The rebels also carry U.S.-provided lists of targets, such as electrical towers, fuel dumps and bridges, to be attacked in the months ahead. The

contras claim to have recently blown up at least five large fuel storage tanks near the town of Rama.

But there are signs that the contras have yet to effectively apply the U.S. advice and hardware. Their most serious errors include kidnapping civilians in Nicaragua and forcing them to join the rebel ranks.

A visitor found evidence of at least 20 kidnappings of civilians in April. Two rebel officials called such kidnappings "a mistake," but could not explain why it persists.

They also continue to attack civilian agricultural cooperatives in Nicaragua — politically risky targets for the contras, who need to gain wider civilian support.

The contras' chief military commander, Colonel Enrique Bermudez, appears to be aware that his forces have to do better. As he sent two heavily armed units into Nicaragua from a border base recently, he told them the rebels are doing far too much fighting in isolated mountains and too little sabotage against their assigned targets.

He also warned the rebels to treat civilians well and to spend more time explaining their fight to the people they meet.

But the costly recent battle on the border and the kidnapping of civilians indicate that the contras have a long way to go in putting such words into practice.

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# ISRAEL: Combination of Fierce Pride and Fear Fuels Hostility in West Bank Towns

(Continued from Page 1)  
ters, you can see all the symptoms of a twilight war, an intercommunal strife that has nothing to do with diplomatic initiatives and that renders them totally superfluous.

"We are now faced not with the old notion of the Israeli-Arab conflict involving external forces and governments," he says, "but we are coming closer to a civil war of two competing nationalisms in the land west of the River Jordan."

Most of the estimated 60,000 Jews who have settled in the occupied territories are like Ofra Moses, non-messianic ideologues but middle-class suburban commuters. They are being stuck into the conflict by circumstances and by their own instinctive belief that Jews should have the right to reside anywhere in the biblical Land of Israel.

They have come into conflict with a new generation of Palestinians who, like Mousa Hanafi, either were born or have come of age during the 20 years of Israeli occupation.

Many Israelis dreamed that two decades of contact between Arab and Jew would blur the lines of hostility and create the beginning of understanding.

Instead, they have given birth to young people who are more militant, more frustrated and more desperate than their elders and more inclined to lash out with whatever meager weapons they can employ.

An important element in this conflict is that neither side recognizes the legitimate claims of the other, or even the other's humanity.

Thus for many young Palestinians, Ofra Moses was not a young mother seeking to raise her children in fresh surroundings, but a foe usurping their land. Likewise, to many Jewish settlers, Mousa Hanafi was not a gifted young student, but an enemy manipulated by terrorist elements.

There are souls on fire in the West Bank. Arabs and Jews, some of them reluctant combatants, others eager warriors. This is a look at a few of them and the battlefields on which they struggle.

The town of Alfei Menashe, population 2,500, is only four years old. Houses are still under construction. Streets are being laid and the new community swimming pool and tennis courts have just opened. The guard post near the welcoming sign at the front entrance is about the only visible evidence that this is a West Bank Jewish settlement.

Houses start at \$100,000 and most of the 500 families who live in Alfei Menashe are Israeli-style yuppies rather than Zionist pioneers. They are likely to carry credit cards rather than hoses. Handguns, a common sight in many settlements, are hard to find here.

The number of Jewish settlers in the occupied territories has nearly doubled since 1983, according to the West Bank Data Project run by Mr. Benvenisti. This has happened despite the fact that since the formation of a coalition government of "national unity" in 1984, there has been a virtual freeze on new settlements and many old ones are rapidly expanding.

Unlike some of the Jewish settlements, relations between Alfei Menashe and its Arab neighbors have always been reasonable, if not warm.

But the death of Ofra Moses changed all that, changed the feeling of security that the settlers once



At the Western Wall in Jerusalem, Jewish settlers celebrate the anniversary of victory in the 1967 Six-Day War.

Haaretz, Levan Review

enjoyed and damaged the good will between neighbors.

"I don't like what is happening to me," says Nili Priel, a high school history teacher who lives in Alfei Menashe with her husband, an insurance agent; and two young children. "I don't want to believe toward the Arabs as the goyim behaved toward us. I don't want to have them. I just want to live quietly like before."

Mrs. Priel has been a lifelong member of the Labor Party, the more dovish of Israel's two main political blocs, and she estimates that Labor once commanded the support of perhaps 40 percent of the population in Alfei Menashe. But she and her friends are becoming more to the right.

"It's amazing, but all your feelings change, even your politics," she says. "I am angry and I am afraid and it's not a nice feeling."

For the 12,000 Arabs of Kalkilya, life also has changed.

After Ofra Moses' death, Jewish vigilantes armed with automatic weapons descended on the city, smashing shop and car windows and burning nearby fields. There have been a number of firebomb incidents since, and the vigilantes have returned several times.

Six residents have been arrested for alleged terrorism, and Kalkilya has been under military curfew for extended periods, its shops shuttered, its roads cut off by army checkpoints.

Despite the increased military presence, the leaders of Alfei Menashe complain they are not getting adequate protection. Mayor Shlomo Catan says he was surprised to wake up one night two weeks ago and discover that army patrols had been withdrawn from the area near where the Moses family had been attacked.

If the army will not patrol the area, he complains, it should authorize settlers to form local civil guards to protect themselves. Such

such incidents are increasingly common in this area and those responsible are seldom caught.

"The army isn't doing its job so we are helping them," says Mr. Ben Yishai, cradling his baby daughter in his arms. "The Arabs are afraid of us. You can see on their faces. They know we have no problem protecting ourselves. The stick is the best weapon, not the gun. The Arab knows you will think twice

before using the gun, but not to smash his face with a stick."

Mr. Ben Yishai is a member of Kach, Rabbi Meir Kahane's far-right political party, which advocates the forced expulsion of all Arabs from the biblical Land of Israel.

The party commands the support of perhaps 3 percent of the West Bank electorate. But it includes somewhere between 20 and 30 percent in this settlement, where many perceive themselves as besieged by both hostile Arabs and an uncertain, ambivalent government.

□

There is no welcome sign outside the Calandia refugee camp near Ramallah, but instead a 20-foot-high (six-meter) chain-link fence stretching along a 300-yard strip between the camp and the main highway.

The fence is designed to protect cars from rock throwers. Each year, residents say, the Israeli authorities have made it a little higher.

Calandia wears its scars proudly. Residents like to show visitors the youth center that has been boarded up and ringed with barbed wire since 1981 when someone tried to show a film deemed anti-Israeli by the authorities.

Seven houses have been demolished or had rooms sealed after occupants were arrested for alleged terrorism.

The occupation authorities contend that Israeli rule of the West Bank and Gaza is a success story. While still below Israeli levels, the standard of living there has quadrupled in 20 years. Infant mortality rates have been halved. There are five universities; before 1967, there were none.

The universities were built with outside funds, mostly from the Arab and Western world, and millions of dollars have flowed into the territories from Palestinians working the oil fields of the Arab emirates.

Between 90,000 and 120,000 Arab laborers travel to Israel every day for work, at least partly because there has been little investment in industry and centers of

employment on the West Bank under Israeli occupation.

The authorities are now engaged in a cooperative effort with Jordan's King Hussein to further improve the quality of life and produce moderate local leaders beholden to Hussein and not to the outlawed PLO.

Part of this strategy is a tough crackdown on those considered PLO operatives, including a revival of practices such as six-month administrative detentions and forced expulsion.

But none of this seems to have succeeded in pacifying the new generation of Palestinian students. Call it the frustration of rising expectations, as the Israeli authorities do, or resistance to an oppressive occupation as the Palestinians describe it.

Either way, both sides concede, it is tangible, angry and increasing, especially at the universities and at the 28 refugee camps that dot the territories.

In December, a 16-year-old schoolboy in Ramallah ran up behind an Israeli soldier, shouted "Long live Palestine," and plunged a short-handled ax into the back of the soldier's head.

Not long before that, a pregnant 24-year-old Arab mother in Hebron was shot dead trying to slit the throat of a soldier with a kitchen knife. In February, an Arab taxi driver was shot dead by soldiers he tried to run down with his car.

The incidents, all of them in broad daylight, suggest a shift in the nature of the struggle. No longer

is the army fighting professional terrorists imported from outside the West Bank. Now, according to General Ehud Barak, the army's deputy chief of staff, about 80 percent of violent incidents are initiated locally, most of them by Palestinian youths.

The army and the youths are locked into a vicious cycle, with each incident leading to a military response, which in turn often triggers another attack.

After Mousa Hanafi's death, the army ordered Bir Zeit University closed for four months. Students seized Mr. Hanafi's body from a morgue to prevent the Israelis from ordering a quiet midnight burial.

They wrapped him in a Palestinian flag and buried him in full military splendor outside his hometown of Rafah, where the funeral set off another day of rioting and tear gas.

"These kids have grown up in a sense with the barrel of the gun over their noses," says Daoud Kuttab, a Palestinian newspaper editor.

"So from their limited point of view, they believe might is right, that if you have power you can rule the world. The army may have the guns, but they have stones and they have numbers. The army patrol may pass by every four hours, but for the rest of the time the kids rule the streets."

In many ways the future of the young Palestinians is a dead end. Opportunities for skilled professionals such as doctors, lawyers and engineers are limited on the West Bank.

For most, their fate will be decided on the West Bank because they have no place else to go.

□

They feel they have no control over their lives or their political fate, so they lash out. If they had guns and bullets, they say, they would use them.

"We have felt insecure ever since we were born," says Samaa, 23, a Bir Zeit student. "Violence is the only way the whole world will see us and hear us. They see as terrorists, but this way is the only way."

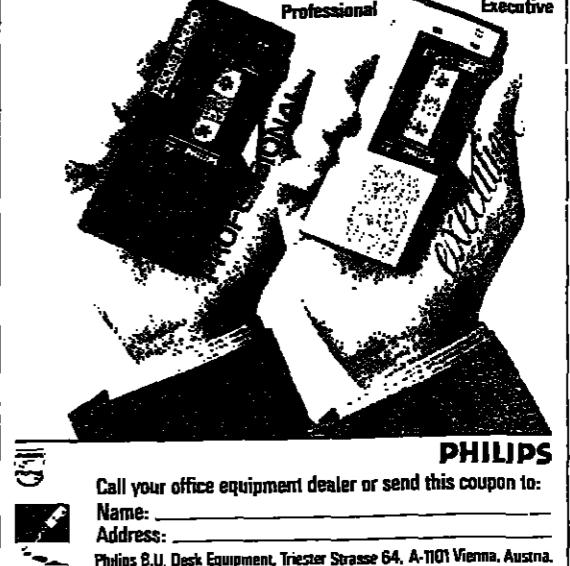
How do they feel about the death of Ofra Moses? The answers are uniformly harsh.

"We do not want to kill women and children, but all Israelis are enemies to us," says Abir, 23. "They are creating a sort of retaliation by killing children, men and women in the occupied territories and in the camps in Lebanon. They have killed thousands of us with their guns and their cluster bombs, so it is hard to feel sad when one of them dies."

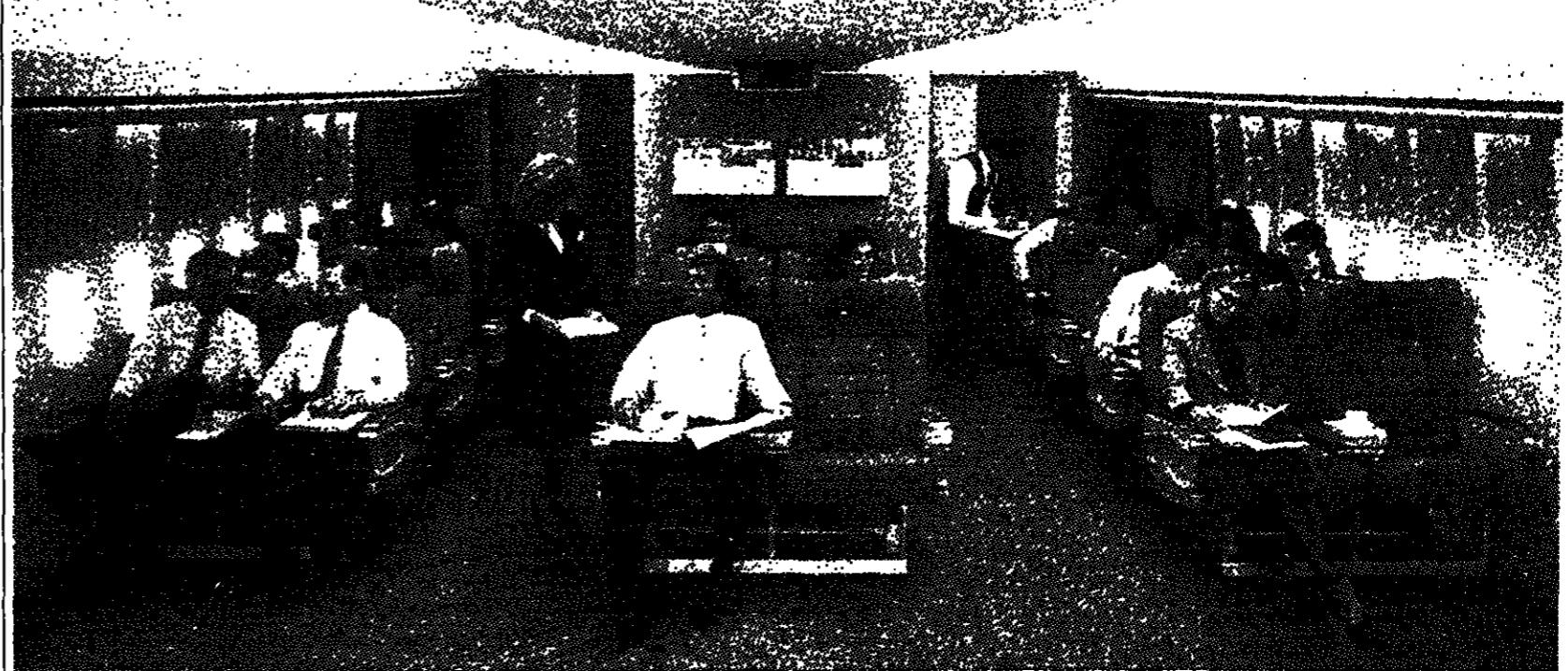
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# OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES. LONDON, OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

The eighth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 22 and 23 in London. The conference which has become a major annual event in international energy circles, will feature an outstanding group of worldwide energy and financial experts and government leaders from Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The conference is designed to provide senior executives from the financial and energy sectors with an annual comprehensive update on the world oil market.

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political controversy in South Africa since they quit their whites-only National Congress. The group is

discrediting him and his brothers.

## Red Faces in Red Square

Suddenly an incident that looks at first glance like a sum — the young West German pilot's landing of a civilian plane in Red Square — becomes a major political event in Mikhail Gorbachev's Kremlin. The defense minister and the air defense commander are out on their ears in what has to be seen both as a major shake-up and as a recalibration of one of the most sensitive political connections in a Communist society, the relationship between the ruling Communist Party and the military.

If it was not some sort of rigged event we do not know about, the daring solo flight by 19-year-old Mathias Rust in a little Cessna 172 across more than 400 miles (650 kilometers) of heavily guarded Soviet territory was the most audacious violation we know of Soviet airspace, and of Soviet pride. He landed hard by the Kremlin, the very symbol of the Soviet fortress, and this in a country that puts an immense premium on air defense.

But this was not the first intrusion. In 1978 and again in 1983 South Korean airliners wandered deep into Soviet airspace. The first plane eventually was forced down, and the second was shot down with the loss of 269 lives. So the Soviet military was surely on notice when the Cessna was observed on Thursday after taking off from Helsinki. Yet Soviet fighter planes merely circled it and let it proceed without interference on

what turned out to be its way to Moscow. It is just possible that the restlessness, modernizing Mr. Gorbachev, keen to the uses of power, had been wishing for such an occasion to move out the old-guard defense minister, Marshal Sergei Sokolov, 75, whom he inherited when he became party general secretary two years ago. In any event, the incident let him make a personnel shift that can be explained in terms of defense requirements and Soviet internal politics.

That is what was indicated by an unusual Politburo statement that not only announced the personnel shifts but delivered a rare institutional critique of "serious shortcomings in organizing the protection of the airspace of the country, a lack of due vigilance and discipline and major dereliction of duty in the guidance of forces by the U.S.S.R. Defense Ministry." Clearly, the military has been taken down a large peg.

But if that is clear, not much else is, which should warn off those who are tempted to use this incident for making points or drawing lessons about such things as accountability, the effectiveness of Soviet defenses and the implications of it all for U.S. strategy. Before we get into that heavy stuff, it would be good to know something more about the motives and machinations behind the bizarre and mysterious flight of Mathias Rust.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Protectionist Weed

Poisonous protectionism is spreading in the U.S. Congress. Practically speaking, the foreign trade bill that the Senate Finance Committee has concocted is hardly distinguishable from the House version. Both ought to provoke urgent opposition. The longer this false flower lives, the more it threatens to intoxicate politicians and public.

Only in one major respect does the Senate bill improve on the one just passed by the House. It omits the harsh posturing of the amendment sponsored by Representative Richard Gephardt in a misguided attempt to redress the trade deficit. Senate supporters never brought it to a vote in the Finance Committee. They feared defeat and preferred to take it to the full Senate, the same tactic Mr. Gephardt used in the House.

Whether or not this particular amendment survives, other pernicious Senate amendments are in the works. The protectionists' strategy is clear and powerful: Blame foreigners for a trade problem they didn't create. ... Tighten the screws to keep out their products. ... Ignore the fact that curbing trade will hurt American consumers.

The Finance Committee has fertilized the protectionist weed with three particularly obnoxious contributions:

• The Senate bill would put authority in the wrong hands. Effectively, the proposal would let the government's International Trade Commission decide what tariff or quotas to impose when an industry is injured by imports, even if foreign competition is fair and square. The president has final say now, as he should. He is best placed to assess the impact of such steps on diplomacy and the economy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## \$35 Billion, the Easy Way

If all American taxpayers paid all their federal income taxes, the budget deficit would shrink overnight by two-thirds. More than \$100 billion escapes collection each year. That President Reagan and Congress ignore it is a scandal. Representative Byron Dorgan has a list of 18 ways to increase collections by \$35 billion a year. The administration and Congress ought to stop banting over tax increases long enough to take a look.

Mr. Dorgan knows the territory. North Dakota's tax commissioner for 11 years, he is now reinforced by an expert task force that he assembled after the 1985 breakdown in tax return processing. The task force recommends 10 improvements in assistance to taxpayers and eight for catching evaders. Cost: \$3.6 billion over five years. Benefit: a \$7 billion increase in revenue each year, reaching \$35 billion in the fifth year, for \$105 billion in five years.

Much of what the task force would do would undo the folly of early Reagan penny-pinching. Cuts in the Internal Revenue

budget meant letting taxpayers off the hook. Income tax compliance dropped from 86.5 percent in 1980 to 81.5 percent in 1986, and no wonder. Hundreds of tax offices had to close and audits were down to 1.1 percent, less than half the rate of 1976.

The administration woke up last year, and is adding 7,500 agents to a force of 17,500 — one of several increases the Dorgan report advocates. Every dollar spent on tracking evaders is repaid many times. The value of helping honest taxpayers is also clear. People who phone for help are discouraged by busy signals and misinformation. This says the government doesn't care, so why bother to get it right? The task force wants not times staffed nights and weekends in the filing season, and a better-trained staff. Amen.

The Dorgan plan aims to raise voluntary compliance by 1 percent a year for five years, back to 86.5 percent. It is a sensible goal. No one thinks 100 percent is possible, but to ignore a \$100 billion shortfall is intolerable.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## The Beating of a Diplomat

It was difficult initially to establish who was responsible for the beating and abduction of Edward Chaplin, Britain's second-ranking diplomat [in Tehran]. It is now clear that it was the work of the Iranian government itself. The Iranians have repeatedly mentioned the case of Ali Ghassemi, a member of the Iranian Consulate in Manchester who was released on bail last Thursday — the day of the disgraceful attack on Mr. Chaplin — after being charged with shoplifting, reckless driving and assaulting a police officer. The Iranians have denied any linkage but suspicion remains that Mr. Chaplin's ordeal was in retaliation for what happened to Mr. Ghassemi. If such is the case, the question arises as to whether there is any point in maintaining diplomatic links with Iran in its present condition. To assault an official enjoying

— The Times (London).

## Small Test of Soviet Doctrine

Warsaw Pact leaders published a document on military doctrine which contains two ideas that might help to improve the international climate. Both need to be tested in practice. [Mathias] Rust and his Cessna will provide one such test. Soviet authorities now have to decide whether to try the pilot or to expel him from the country. If they can bring themselves to do the latter, while ensuring that their defense command is more alert in future, there is a chance their doctrine may be worth a second glance.

— The Times (London).

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OPINION  
The Gulf: A Tough Beat for America to Police

By Stansfield Turner

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's remarks Friday on the Gulf situation were almost hell-bent toward Iran. This must reflect the depth of his wounds over the arms-for-hostages fiasco. But his personal pique should not determine how the United States goes about fulfilling its commitment to keeping the Gulf open to shipping.

When thinking about U.S. naval involvement in the Gulf, three facts should be taken into account:

- There is no way to predict whether the Iranians will challenge U.S. protection of shipping.

- If the Iranians do attack, there is some chance they will succeed.

- In response to a successful Iranian attack, the United States would be forced to escalate hostilities.

Unfortunately, the United States has been reacting to events in the Gulf without defining what that may lead.

I am not suggesting that the United States should not shoulder responsibility for protecting shipping in the Gulf. What little credibility it has in the Middle East would be shattered if it simply walked away. But Washington needs to think through how it will react if U.S. forces are attacked, and what the consequences will be.

U.S. power is not being committed simply to defend 11 Kuwaiti ships flying American flags. If Iranian attacks begin to take a substantially higher toll on all shipping, the United States will be seen to have failed. So the task will be nothing short of ensuring a reasonably normal flow of point-to-point shipping through the Gulf.

There are two ways to defend shipping in the Gulf: to ride shotgun for individual ships or convoys (which I will call point defense), or to attack the source of the threat, the Iranian Air Force and Navy, in their bases.

Until the Iranians strike a first blow, the United States is, for all intents and purposes, limited to the point-defense option. America does not want to initiate a war with Iran.

The damage done to the USS Stark raises questions about point defenses. The problems are clear. At one extreme, any ship is vulnerable if the attacker gets the first three shots. Modern missiles are lethal. Modern ships are not ringed with armor and must depend on their self-defense systems, which may have only a few seconds in which to react. At the other extreme, any ship's self-defense system can be overwhelmed by a mass attack. In essence, the U.S. Navy can, at a cost, increase the probability of successful defense. But it will never be 100 percent. There is too much room for innovative tactics by the enemy, poor

aircraft to get near their targets. To minimize the costs of point defense, the plan is for tankers to move in small convoys. But when a convoy arrives at the oil terminal, there will likely be too many ships to load all at once. The delay will leave tankers vulnerable in the Gulf for longer periods than if they proceeded individually.

In essence, the U.S. Navy can, at a cost, increase the probability of successful defense. But it will never be 100 percent. There is too much room for innovative tactics by the enemy, poor

aircraft to get near their targets.

These threats are probably manageable. Mining a strait that is 30 miles wide is a large undertaking; the Silkworm is a relatively large missile that American surveillance aircraft and ships should find easy to detect; and

reflexes on the part of American forces or just plain luck. If the Iranians opted to run against high odds, they might damage or sink a U.S. ship.

After that, the prospects of a third ship damaged or sunk would loom as a political disaster at home. It also would undermine confidence in the ability of the United States to protect its interests in the Gulf.

At that point, I believe, the president would have to shift to the tactic of attacking the threat before it was launched. That would mean using aircraft from carriers to attack Iranian air and naval bases. By eliminating as many of the Iranian aircraft, ships and missile installations as possible, the threat could be reduced appreciably.

Whether Iran will risk attacking a U.S. ship I would not want to predict.

We Americans have been abysmally poor at reading the Iranian mentality over the last 10 years or so. There is, though, one action they could take at small expense. They could force U.S. forces to stay on this costly alert by making threatening feints. That would keep tensions high and run the risk of inadvertent hostilities.

In short, the United States may be compelled to initiate broad hostilities

against Iran, or it may simply be drawn into such a conflict. Americans

ought to understand this danger. The first step of providing defense for shipping may do the job, but it would be foolish to count on it.

The Iranians must also understand that America will be as aggressive as necessary to fulfill its role.

But Americans must not let themselves be driven by anger or political pressures. The United States has a tiny Cessna sports plane pilot — a West German teen-ager — flying through 400 miles of Soviet air-defense systems, the world's mightiest, and lands plunk in Red Square, before the gates of the Kremlin.

The superpowers' frighten the world and Washington says warships flying the American flag are enough to assure the safety of shipping in the Gulf oil artery, but ... an Iraqi fighter slams two French missiles into an American frigate, disabling it and killing 37 sailors.

High technology creates fantastic new prospects advancing the prestige and power of nations, but ... as Senator Albert Gore pointed out here, in the past year and a half, the American space shuttle Challenger exploded and a reactor at Chernobyl spewed radioactive dust around the world.

The theories break down through both technological and human error. Still, there have to be plans, programs, calculations if anything is to be done. Expectations have to be evoked if they are to be realized.

Mr. Gore, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was addressing the 3,000 delegates to the seventh annual Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. They made clear how high expectations have grown for an early Soviet-American arms control agreement and a Washington summit conference. Both General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan sent messages to the congress, envisaging an accord.

Some serious problems remain in what began as an effort to roll back the military clock to Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in the mid-1970s, followed by deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, begun in 1983. Now the talks are mixed up, with arguments about shorter-range missiles, battlefield nuclear weapons, chemical arms and imbalance in conventional forces.

If there is to be any arms reduction, a start has to be made somewhere. To start with intermediate-range missiles was not logical; it was simply how things evolved. It would have made better sense, particularly for the exposed countries on the front line and especially West Germany, to move up from the smallest atomic arms, which would be used first.

Now the West Germans are nervous that they will be left as the nuclear firebreak, in the words of the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, which infuriates Helmut Kohl, West Germany's chancellor. Still, that is not the crucial point. As more and more leaders East and West are acknowledging, the issue is the threat of war, and all the levels of arms are linked in creating the fears that created the arsenals. Reversing the spiral is more important than precisely where the turn begins, providing there is some overall assurance on the new direction.

NATO, like a superanker, is cumbersome and hard to turn around. At the moment, it has proved incapable of answering new Soviet proposals, which are coming at a dazzling pace. The latest is a vague but interesting Warsaw Pact offer of a new military doctrine to restructure conventional forces so they would be less able to launch a massive attack.

It is just not possible for the Western alliance to bow down now and trifle away the expectations. That would be as destructive to Western cohesion as anything the Russians could do. The reason the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is faltering is that it never got around to working out an agreed overall plan on how to proceed in reducing arms levels. As a defensive alliance, it prepared to deter war by meeting threats. But it never foresaw success to the point of really being able to negotiate away those threats.

Now there may be a chance. Mr. Gore has come up with a framework of steps that could galvanize a hopeful Western response. They include not only cutting back missiles but shifting to less vulnerable types to make a first strike pointless; conventional force reductions, which would rule out sudden mass attack; cooling hot spots such as the war in Afghanistan, which heightens fears about Soviet intentions in the Gulf. It is a sensible, clear-headed approach.

Soviet and American leaders are encouraging the world to look for a turnaround in the confrontation. Accidents have happened, and, with the plane in Moscow and the attack on the Stark, the two big powers reacted with inhibitional restraint. Now both must move on to bring the existing plans closer to the hopes of peace.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1912: Warships for Peace

NEW YORK — [A Herald editorial says:] Representative Foss of Illinois has made a very convincing presentation of the case for two battleships at the beginning of the debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill. His arguments for the increase were based on the duties imposed by our commercial responsibilities and by the urgencies of the Monroe Doctrine, as these will be crystallized when the Panama Canal is opened to the rivalries and trade frictions of the world. An adequate navy is, Mr. Foss declared, necessary to maintain that traditional doctrine in the Caribbean and to guarantee the neutrality of the transatlantic waterway. Nothing in these demands affects the impulse toward universal peace through arbitration; on the contrary, it makes possible by the possession of strength the enforcement of its mandates.

## 1937: At Japan's Helm

TOKIO — Prince Konoye, President of the Japanese House of Peers, was received by Emperor Hirohito [on June 1] and left the imperial Palace an hour later announcing that he would attempt to form a new government. This government, Prince Konoye said, will be national in the widest sense of the word.

GENEVA — Stuart J. Fuller, American member of the League of Nations opinion advisory committee, has criticized the lax drug conditions in Japanese-controlled Manchukuo. He quoted reports from Mukden stating that morphine addicts die almost daily on ash heaps outside the large west city gate and remain unburied for long periods. Mr. Fuller says that opium poppy cultivation in Manchukuo in 1937 was 156,061 acres compared to 133,333 acres in 1936, an increase of 17 percent.

## The Flukes That Scuttle Theories

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — The strategic balance is finely calculated in weapons systems and numbers, but ... a tiny Cessna sports plane pilot — a West German teen-ager — flying through 400 miles of Soviet air-defense systems, the world's mightiest, and lands plunk in Red Square, before the gates of the Kremlin.

The superpowers' frighten the world and Washington says warships flying the American flag are enough to assure the safety of shipping in the Gulf oil artery, but ... an Iraqi fighter slams two French missiles into an American frigate, disabling it and killing 37 sailors.

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## OPINION

## An 8-Point Prescription For Dealing With AIDS

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The administration in Washington is opposed to making sure that a representative of the homosexual community is named to a panel to study the AIDS plague and what it might mean for the country. This shows vividly that the people who run the government have not faced reality.

America is in a deadly epidemic, and national disaster will be the price of prejudice, piety or self-delusion. Only the callousness of all physical, moral, financial and medical assets, as well as some common sense, can begin to meet the danger. This means involvement of everybody concerned, including homosexuals.

Will a candidate for the presidency who does not tell Americans the details

ures who command the respect and attention of the nation. If the battle is to be fought, it has to be led — something Washington has failed to do against either illegal drugs or AIDS.

2. Facing the burden of the huge costs of research and care. New taxes will be needed, as well as much more money from business. Thousands of companies could follow the example of the Forbes magazines, which contributed \$1 million.

3. Tough laws prohibiting discrimination against AIDS sufferers or virus carriers in jobs, housing, and education. Protecting the afflicted is in the self-interest of a nation that needs their help to fight the plague.

4. Mandatory testing only where it makes sense. Trying to force tests on all the afflicted is impossible and self-defeating. But medical examination for contagious diseases is already demanded for immigrants, and President Reagan has said that AIDS testing will be added to the list. Government employees should volunteer for testing to create an atmosphere of society's strong approval.

5. Much more money allocated for drug addiction prevention and treatment. Drug addicts who use infected needles are becoming a steeply increasing danger. In New York, 36 percent of AIDS sufferers are addicts.

The black population is particularly threatened, while addicts usually have enough money for fresh needles. Already black babies fill most of the cribs in the AIDS pediatric wards, sentenced to death by the dirty needles of addict parents.

6. Drug addicts are usually too far gone to worry about the morality of taking AIDS tests. But many of them wind up in jail, usually for robbery. They should be kept there until their drug habits are broken. If they return to drug use after release, they should be sent back.

7. Prostitution suddenly is a priority public health matter. Prostitutes of both sexes endanger themselves and others too often to be tolerated in a plague. Those who frequent prostitutes are also now dangerous. Both prostitutes and customers should be subject to arrest and the punishment that goes with it.

8. Re-examination of privacy regulations. I know of one doctor who discovered the AIDS virus in a male minor and was legally forbidden by the mother of the patient to inform him. The boy was sleeping with a steady girlfriend. The mother did not care. When does privacy become accessory to murder? Doctors and lawyers should take a new look at their standards, quickly. So should legislators.

Some of these points are unpleasant to read or write, particularly those that may touch on civil liberties. Better now and minimally, rather than late, when, with fear, disregard for liberties may grow even faster than the spread of the disease.

— Willard Gaylin, president of the Hastings Center, a public-policy institute in The New York Times.

## ON MY MIND

of his plans for dealing with AIDS be acceptable to the voters? I hope not. But why wait? If the Reagan administration is capable of thinking and acting and leading, it can show it now.

The literature on AIDS, both medical and social, is full of good, workable ideas. But the government seems unwilling to find people who will pull these separate ideas together and give those people the power to act.

Two approaches are needed simultaneously. 1. To persuade people in danger, particularly homosexuals, bisexuals and those who have had sexual intercourse with them, to be tested to determine if they have the virus that causes AIDS. If they do have it, they face the ethical decision on abstaining from sexual intercourse with the unaffected.

At the same time, the government must commit itself not to presidential speeches but to plans, action, burdens and sacrifices. These would include:

1. A central federal AIDS office, with financial resources and clout, to pull together all the national and state efforts, to set priorities and settle the inevitable conflicts for funds and attention. It must have a director and a board composed of scientists and public fig-

## The Duty of Victims

We now have tests for the presence of the AIDS virus that are as efficient and reliable as almost any diagnostic test in medicine. There are those who would prefer ambiguity to certitude. However, a person who is at risk and refuses to have himself tested must behave as though he had been tested and found positive. To do otherwise is cowardice compounding hypocrisy with wrongdoing.

Moral responsibility is the burden of the sick as well as the healthy.

— Willard Gaylin, president of the Hastings Center, a public-policy institute in The New York Times.

## GENERAL NEWS

## B.H. Haggin, Music Critic, Dies at 86; Was Noted for His Clean, Clear Prose

By Tim Page

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — B.H. Haggin, an American music critic noted for his strong convictions and clear prose, died Friday after a short illness.

In a career that spanned 40 decades, Mr. Haggin contributed articles on music and dance to a variety of publications. From 1939 to 1957, he was the music critic for The Nation.

His books included "A Book of the Symphony," "Music on Records," "Music for the Man Who Enjoys Hamlet," "Conversations With Toscanini," "The New Listener's Companion and Record Guide," and "Music and Ballet: 1973-1983."

Mr. Haggin's early writing is generally considered to be his best. At a time when music criticism tended to be flowery, his sharp prose came as a bracing surprise.

But many found his opinions narrow. He had no sympathy for 20th-century music; he deplored Bartok, Schönberg, Ives, most of the works of Berg, and virtually everyone who came after them. He worshipped certain artists, notably Toscanini, at the expense of all others.

He was born in New York and published his first article in 1923. He was the music critic of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle from 1934 to 1937. From 1946 to 1949, he wrote a column about music on the radio for The New York Herald Tribune.

## Briton Tried to Kill Opponent Of Apartheid, Botswana Says

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A Briton who said he was working for the South African security services is being held by the authorities in Botswana, charged with the attempted murder of a South African anti-apartheid activist, Ronald Watson.

The Briton, who appeared in court in Botswana, said his name was Steven Burnett and described himself as a British intelligence agent.

He told the chief magistrate, Gabriel Rwlwengera, that he had been sent to Botswana by the South African authorities to kill Mr. Watson, whom he described as an activist of the underground African National Congress. The group is



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## U.S. Ships in the Gulf: Needed Presence or Provocation?

The Washington Post editorial "A Target in the Gulf: Important Business" (May 20) pictures the United States as having embarked "on a quiet but momentous strategy" which will end the Iran-Iraq war by "intervening on Iraq's side."

The strategy may be momentous but it will turn out to be anything but quiet and probably a disaster if not terminated.

President Reagan's statement at the memorial service for the victims of the USS Stark was correct. "Were a hostile power even to dominate this strategic region and resources, it would become a choke-point for freedom." U.S. naval forces belong in the area for that purpose. But no power is

broken. If they return to drug use after release, they should be sent back.

7. Prostitution suddenly is a priority public health matter. Prostitutes of both sexes endanger themselves and others too often to be tolerated in a plague. Those who frequent prostitutes are also now dangerous. Both prostitutes and customers should be subject to arrest and the punishment that goes with it.

8. Re-examination of privacy regulations.

I know of one doctor who discovered the AIDS virus in a male minor and was legally forbidden by the mother of the patient to inform him. The boy was sleeping with a steady girlfriend. The mother did not care.

When does privacy become accessory to murder? Doctors and lawyers should take a new look at their standards, quickly. So should legislators.

Some of these points are unpleasant to read or write, particularly those that may touch on civil liberties. Better now and minimally, rather than late, when, with fear, disregard for liberties may grow even faster than the spread of the disease.

— Willard Gaylin, president of the Hastings Center, a public-policy institute in The New York Times.

Evidently, this is all beside the point. A Kuwaiti official told Mr. Tyler that a key factor in Kuwait turning to the United States is the desire to test the superpower commitment, especially that of the United States, to protect moderate Gulf states in the light of Washington's secret supply of arms to Iraq.

The United States should curb its guilt over those sales. After all, there was a measure of Saudi involvement which will never be fully known. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia has supplied oil products to Iran to replace Iraqi damages. The United States should not match one mistake by offsetting mistakes.

In 1984, a U.S. official stated that "everyone . . . would prefer that collective security there be carried out by Saudi Arabia and its allied Gulf states rather than by the United States." Since then the nonbelligerent Gulf countries, including Kuwait, have added materially to their defensive capabilities.

If the nonbelligerent Gulf states are unable or unwilling to defend their commerce, we and they should rethink the defense of the area. The question goes not to the Saudi response to Iraq's attack on the Stark, but to why, given Saudi capabilities, U.S. intervention, beyond a standby naval presence, is necessary.

JOSEPH LERNER  
Jerusalem

In a "A Cease-Fire Plan for Suspending the Iran-Iraq War" (May 20), Brian Urquhart and Gary Sick suggest that the UN Security Council ask the secretary-

general to appoint an international commission to confer with the parties; this is an important idea, but it does not go far enough to contain the deteriorating situation in the Gulf.

Since the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has an "unpublished eight-point plan to resolve the conflict," he should take a bold initiative by calling an urgent meeting of the Security Council under Article 99 of the UN Charter.

In disclosing his plan, he could recommend to the council that it invoke Chapter VII of the charter (on sanctions) in ordering both Iraq and Iran to observe an immediate cease-fire on all fronts.

In 1980, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld convened the Security Council under Article 99 to deal with the crisis in the Congo, a much lesser threat to international peace and security than that the Iran-Iraq war.

RAMSES NASSIF  
Geneva

The Iran-Iraq war has gone on far too long and should be ended. The only hope is that, with both superpowers forced into a kind of unholy alliance by the fighting, joint pressure has become a possibility.

MAHMOUD AFSHIN  
London

Well, America nearly has its 600-ship navy. But if a modern guided-missile frigate cannot protect itself from a single missile, one wonders if the architects of this wonderful improvement in U.S. forces are living in a comic-book reality. In the apparent absence of enough Admiral Rambo's to command the fleets,

## All of His Wonderful Work Did Not Save Him in the End

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Last summer he belonged to Primo Levi. At last, he was being widely reviewed, and books that he had written right after the war, "Survival in Auschwitz," for instance, were republished to acclaim. My first week at the beach, the bookstore had no Primo Levi, but then it got a shipment and for two weeks he was my obsession.

He wrote wonderful books about life and especially about work, the sheer glory

## MEANWHILE

of it when it is fruitful and rewarding. And then in April, in Turin where he lived most of his life, he threw himself down a stairwell and died. He was 67.

During the war, he had been a guerrilla fighter. Captured, he foolishly, almost spitefully, declared his Jewishness and was sent to Auschwitz, the huge extermination camp with its subsidiary camps. Mr. Levi, a chemist, was assigned to a laboratory. He spent 10 months in that place, more being shuttled around East-

ern Europe after the war, and then returned to Turin. For 30 years he managed a paint factory and wrote when he could.

His recollections are remarkable — literate, wise, insightful, sweet. His contained, spare language lacked self-pity and evoked what the critic Irving Howe called "moral poise." He assumed an unstated platform: He had been there — there, to that place! He knew certain things: Holocaust survivors, especially literary ones, are like Old Testament prophets in reverse: They have not touched the face of God, but of the devil. Their knowledge is unsurpassed.

He did not use that knowledge to reprimand or scold, but to soothe and comfort. Even in his Auschwitz memoirs, his belief in the primacy of work asserted itself. He expounded the mockery from the words inscribed over Auschwitz's gate, "Arbeit Macht Frei" (Work Makes You Free), and proclaimed its literal truth.

"Loving your work . . . represents the best, most concrete approximation of happiness on earth," he wrote.

And we, the growing legion of Levi admirers, believed that. He seemed so happy, and why shouldn't he be? His all-important work seemed to be going well.

Retired from the paint factory, nurtured by his adored Piedmont region of Italy, he wrote books that were exalted.

He had come through his past, learning from it but seemingly not crippled by it. He wrote about work, no longer about Auschwitz. Philip Roth went to Turin to interview him. The interview fairly chirped with Mr. Roth's happy envy. Mr. Levi emphasized work. Surely, the Nobel Prize awaited him.

I heard a story once. A Polish physician, a Jew, fled into the woods when the Germans came. Sometimes he came into a town to treat someone, always fearing he would be caught. Occasionally, he came face-to-face with Germans, but always staved them down. For four years, he subsisted on very little but courage.

After the war, the man came to America. He found work, raised a family, retired and moved to Florida. One day he encountered a meter maid. He froze. He became afraid of the police, of bureaucrats, of even going down to the motor vehicle bureau for his license. Authority terrified him. The past, long gone and conquered, leaped into the present and became the future.

Maybe that is what happened with Mr. Levi. I thought I knew him from his books and interviews. He created a theology of industriousness for the skeptical. There was no hint he had built a church from which he was absenting himself.

Arbeit Macht Frei: The words over the Auschwitz gate were a lie twice over — there and then, or later and somewhere else. Primo Levi threw himself down the stairs in Turin. He had not survived Auschwitz after all.

— Washington Post Writers Group.

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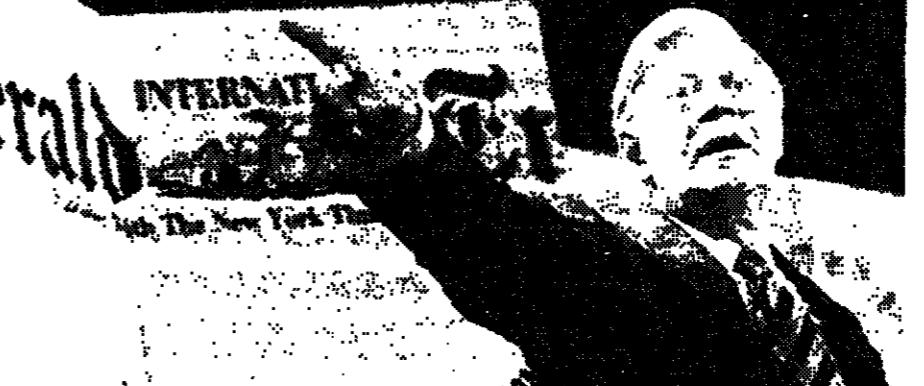
ELEANOR PERREAU  
Versailles, France

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune.

## NOTES ON A CENTURY

## The IHT's Paris Conference: New Issues for a New Era

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
100  
CENTENNIAL



What new issues will preoccupy leading politicians and industrialists as we end our century?

This forward-focused question provoked thoughtful and occasionally heated debate among 200 attendees during the three-day IHT Centennial Conference last month. Participants included prominent business men and women, politicians, academics and journalists, many destined to be key decision-makers in the coming decades.

Overall conclusions were tentative. In a trenchant valiatory speech, Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, concluded that it was hard to discern an emerging pattern of stable international management for the world's security or the global economy. Both in Europe and in the U.S. he identified as the central problem an absence of statesmanlike vision.

His skepticism contrasted with the more optimistic remarks of Norman Macrae, deputy editor of the Economist, who outlined how much further the world had progressed than many would have expected 40 years ago — and reminded his audience that the world has produced seven times more goods since World War II than throughout all history.

Participants heard plenty of cogent evidence about earthshaking trends: a deluge of new technologies, international flows of capital, ebbing confidence in the state's omnipotence, the rise of new social patterns. The growing percentage of older people in Europe's population, creating new markets among affluent senior citizens but also straining health-care systems, was discussed by Judie Lan-

non, research director at J. Walter Thompson. Europe's educational wastage and its failure to equip more young people with suitable skills was also explored. "Unless this mismatch is corrected, unemployment will rise," concluded Max Geldens, vice-president of McKinsey, the consultants.

The need to change to keep up with changes was a conference drumbeat. French banker Pierre Moussa noted that daily flows of capital across borders have become so big and fast that central banks often can no longer rely on government intervention to control exchange rates.

International investing requires standardizing national audit procedures so corporate balance-sheets can be interpreted accurately across borders, noted Campbell Corfe, of KMG Main Hurdman Hotels. He is a changing business, too: Jean-Paul Cambain, of Menidien, predicted that his chain's main clients will be central buying agencies with a string of corporate accounts.

In line with a timely reminder from former Senator Charles Mathias, "the brain will only absorb as much as the seat can endure," the conference de-

clared that rising demand for insurance is proof that major corporations are venturing farther afield. Jacques Maironrouge, director general in the ministry of industry in France and former head of IBM in Europe, concurred in the view that European opinion has outgrown fears of domination by multinationals.

Managing all these simultaneous changes, said Robert Hornsby, of Goldman, Sachs International, will involve a high price: some sacrifice of national interest by every country. Striving to win must not be carried to the point of destroying the give-and-take system that

## The Flight of the Cessna 172

Parents Say Quiet Son Gave No Warning of Soviet Trip

By Serge Schneemann  
New York Times Service

WEDEL, West Germany — Even in retrospect, Mathias Rust's family and acquaintances have no idea what possessed him to fly a rented, single-engine plane into Red Square.

The 19-year-old youth was quiet, well-behaved, neat, somewhat introverted, but generally unexceptional. He lived with his parents in a small and orderly apartment, sharing a bedroom with his brother, 15, with whom he never fought.

Nobody could remember that he had done anything daring or unusual. He liked classical music and books about astronomy. He spent little time with friends and had no quirks or passions, except for one: flying.

From the time his father, an engineer with the AEG electrical firm in this town near Hamburg, first arranged for a spin in a

private plane, Mathias Rust was hooked.

He began lessons in the fall of 1985, when he was 17, and got his license a year later. His eyesight was not good enough to allow him to become an airline pilot, but he hoped to become a private instructor.

He had apprenticed for a time as a bank clerk after finishing high school, but he quit and got a job as a data processor at a mail-order tinker company, working only to make enough money to fly the Cessna 172s owned by his flying club, Aero-Club Hamburg.

Both parents seemed quietly proud, and not overly anxious, as they spoke of their son. They had known and approved of his plans for a swing through Scandinavia and had helped with the expenses. The plane rental was about \$75 an hour, including fuel.

The parents first learned that their son had landed in Moscow

on a radio newscast the day after he did it.

"At first we laughed and said someone else is flying from Helsinki," Monika Rust said. "Then I said, 'My God, they're talking about Mathias!'

Neither she nor her husband, Karl-Heinz, could imagine why their son flew to Moscow.

"I have no idea, No idea. It is not the spontaneous type," Mrs. Rust said. "We often talked about peace and other issues at home, just as in any other family, but he wasn't involved in politics."

Mrs. Rust said she had always given her sons freedom to act as they wish: "We have brought up our sons to be independent. Both are, and we trust them totally."

In the teenagers' room, Ingo Rust, 15, played on a home computer. He was proud to try out some school English on a visitor.

"My brother is a very terrific pilot," he said.



Mathias Rust in Red Square. The photograph was taken from an NBC telecast Sunday.

## Bush Backs AIDS Tests But Emphasizes Need To Guarantee Privacy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush endorsed President Ronald Reagan's proposals for expanded AIDS testing Monday, but he emphasized that such blood tests must be kept confidential.

The issue of confidentiality was omitted in a speech Sunday night by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Bush, delivering the keynote address at the opening of the Third International Conference on AIDS, said the need for expanded testing to stem the spread of the disease conflicted with the constitutional right to privacy.

But he said: "We must absolutely protect those who do not have this disease. Make no mistake about it, AIDS is spreading and killing. It does not discriminate. It is an equal opportunity merchant of death."

The vice president repeated the

call for expanded testing proposals announced by Mr. Reagan, including mandatory testing of federal prisoners and immigrants seeking permanent U.S. residence.

Mr. Reagan urged states to offer "routine testing" for marriage license applicants, patients in sexually transmitted disease clinics and state and local prison inmates.

Mr. Bush said, however, that confidentiality must be protected so that those who tested positive for AIDS infection would not be discriminated against.

"If society feels compelled, in some circumstances, to test its citizens, then it is absolutely imperative that those records are kept appropriately confidential," he said. "It is also imperative that help be available to those who test positive."

The AIDS blood tests indicate that a person has been exposed to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, but do not tell whether a person will actually develop the AIDS.

The virus is spread primarily by sexual contact, particularly among homosexual men, and by contaminated needles used in intravenous drug use.

Mr. Reagan did not mention confidentiality in his speech Sunday at a fund-raising dinner for AIDS research. He and Mr. Bush were jeered when they spoke about mandatory testing.

In contrast, a call at Sunday's

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said Monday that although Mr. Reagan did not mention confidentiality, "it's obvious that's one of the issues we want to emphasize."

Meanwhile, a researcher from Pittsburgh reported Monday that of 2,047 homosexual or bisexual men who were given the AIDS blood test in Pittsburgh, only 61 percent indicated a desire to be informed of the results.

Nine percent said they did not want to know the findings, he reported, and 30 percent failed to respond to repeated invitations to find out.

Dr. David Lyle said his study showed that "national efforts solely based on testing to reduce the spread of this infection will only reach a certain group of people" — not everyone who needs to be reached.

In another report at the conference, Dr. Martin Schechter, assistant professor of epidemiology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, said a study under his guidance indicated that about 19 percent of those who tested positive for the virus would develop the disease.

Mr. Schechter said frequently cited estimates that 30 percent to 40 percent of people exposed to the virus could come down with AIDS were based on studies of specialized groups such as patients at sexually transmitted disease clinics and in high-risk cities where infection first appeared.

He said that for those areas, the estimate would hold true, but that his recent estimate may be more applicable to the wider population "because it comes from a family-based practice."

## KARAMI: Killed by Bomb

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanese people, nor does it help to achieve stability and peace in Lebanon and the Middle East, of which we are in great need."

"Egypt feels deep regret," Mr. Butros Ghali said, "for the murder of Rashid Karami, who was one of the best political leaders in Lebanon and the Arab world."

Mr. Karami's body was taken to Tripoli, 42 miles north of Beirut, where thousands of people marched in the streets. Shops, schools and businesses were shut to protest the assassination.

The death of Mr. Karami will necessitate the formation of a new government. The next prime minister most likely will be a Sunni Moslem acceptable to Syrian, Moslem and Christian leaders.

During the delay by Mr. Gemayel in acting on his resignation, Mr. Karami remained in the cabinet as a caretaker prime minister.

Mr. Karami and the 10-man cabinet's four Moslem ministers had boycotted sessions chaired by Mr. Gemayel since Jan. 15, 1986, because the president rejected a peace accord put together by Syria and signed by Moslem and Christian militia leaders.

Mr. Karami's assassination was the first murder of a high government official since that of Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect and younger brother of Amin Gemayel. He was killed in an explosion at his headquarters in Christian East Beirut on Sept. 14, 1982.

(UPI, Reuters)

**Kenya, Uganda Report Improved Relations**

Reuters

NAIROBI — Kenya and Uganda signaled Monday the easing of a strain in relations that led to a crippling of trade between the two. President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya said in Nairobi that there was no tension at the border and that Uganda's trade routes through the Kenyan port of Mombasa were open.

## PILOT:

### Human Error Seen

(Continued from Page 1) former ambassador to West Germany and chief of the Novosti Press Agency, predicted that Mr. Rust would be sent home with the thanks of the Soviet people for exposing weaknesses in the country's air defense system.

But in his comments Monday, Mr. Gerasimov, while declining to predict the outcome of the case, noted that Mr. Rust could face up to 10 years in prison if convicted under a statute that prohibits entering Soviet airspace without permission.

A West German Embassy spokesman said that if Mr. Rust were freed by Soviet officials, he may face prosecution in West Germany for violation of air traffic laws.

Mr. Gerasimov said the flight seemed to have been too well planned to be a last-minute lark. He said the plane had been stripped of extra weight and fitted with surplus fuel for the long trip.

And he cited West German press reports that Mr. Rust had consulted with other pilots about the best routes and flying techniques for crossing the Soviet frontier.

Asked if there was any evidence that Mr. Rust had accomplices, Mr. Gerasimov said: "We cannot conclude for sure if he was acting alone or if it was something else. Was it hooliganism, or something more serious?"



## RADAR: Soviet Command Faults

(Continued from Page 1) tended to support Western suspicions that the lapse was human rather than technological.

Western pilots, flying planes that travel at a minimum of 350 knots (400 miles an hour), say it is hard to intercept aircraft traveling at third as fast.

"They're low and they're slow and they're hard to see," said a NATO pilot. "The interceptor pilots fly too damn fast to see them. We've become so technologically advanced we can't intercept the slow guys."

At 50 feet (15 meters), the Cessna could not have been detected by radar at a distance of more than 10 nautical miles, perhaps less if he was flying over forests where tall trees would tend to blur the radar signal.

Under Soviet law, Mr. Rust must be told within 10 days of his arrest what points are being investigated. The investigation can continue for two months, or up to nine months in exceptional cases. Mr. Rust is not entitled to a lawyer until the investigation is ended.

West German officials apparently would like to resolve the case at least before President Richard von Weizsaecker begins a visit to Moscow on July 6.

which Mr. Kerr said "are probably designed to detect things a lot bigger, a lot faster and a lot higher."

Western experts said radar defenses are much more intensive along the Western front with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and along the northern frontier guarding the approaches to the Kola peninsula, a key naval and submarine base.

Another South Korean airliner with 110 passengers went astray in that area in April 1978, and was forced to land on a frozen lake by Soviet fighters.

In Saarbruecken, West Germany, Horst Gehlen, a spokesman for an airline pilot's association, cockpit, said Mr. Rust's escapade could have "serious consequences" for future flights over the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gehlen said the Soviet Union "will now have a strong motivation for shooting down aircraft which cross their frontier by mistake. A pilot's life is now in danger if he strays only a few kilometers into Soviet territory."

Officials say that, on average, there are about two to five incursions a week by East bloc civilian aircraft into West German airspace.

The innocent incursions are mainly committed by helicopters, crop dusters or sport planes that straddle across the border. They usually do not go farther than a couple of miles into alliance airspace, the officials said.

## BLOC: Trade Stagnates

(Continued from Page 1) conservatives that removal of the short-range missiles would expose West Germany to the Warsaw Pact's superiority in nonnuclear forces.

But the coalition did not demand a link between the short-range and conventional issues.

The coalition also urged negotiations aimed at reducing nuclear weapons with a range of less than 300 miles, but it did not demand such talks as a condition for accepting the Soviet shorter-range offer.

Moscow's proposed short-range deal would be part of a broader accord providing for removal from Europe of all medium-range missiles or those with ranges of between 600 and 3,500 miles.

The United States and the Soviet Union already have agreed on the broad outlines of the intermediate range agreement. The United States pledged to consult its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies before formally replying at the Geneva arms talks.

West Germany's delay in reaching a decision had led the leftist opposition and conservative newspaper commentators to criticize Mr. Kohl for vacillating on the issue and allowing West Germany to appear to be blocking an arms control accord.

"The experience, which has

## ARMS: Bonn Coalition Backs Pact

(Continued from Page 1) shown how limited West German influence is within the circle of nations, is likely to serve as a warning to the government to exercise caution in foreign policy," the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said.

■ **Boost for Summit**

A U.S. official said West Germany's decision could clear the way for a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Associated Press reported Monday from Washington.

"I think this is good news," the U.S. official said. "I am getting out my summit dancing shoes for October."

The official added that he believed that the Soviet Union would be willing to negotiate the Pershing-1A issue.

"The conventional wisdom is that when the time is right, they'll give it up," he said.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that while the United States had taken note of the reports from West Germany, it would address the matter in the consultative NATO framework.

"This was what was expected after developments over the last several weeks," another U.S. official said. "But it still has to be a NATO decision."

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**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE CENTENNIAL MAGAZ**

## ARTS / LEISURE

## Vienna's Imperial Past

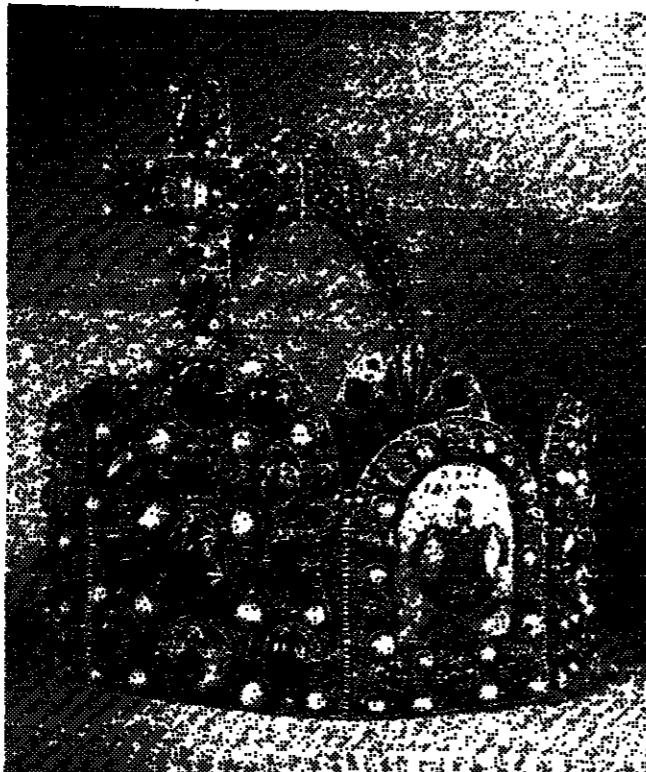
By David Hermes

**V**IENNA — No visitor to Vienna should miss seeing the newly reopened Imperial Treasury. The Schatzkammer, located in the Swiss Court of the Hofburg Palace, is in fact an amalgamation of two treasures, one secular, one ecclesiastical. These apparently contrasting aspects of Austria's past are so closely interwoven, however, that it is only logical to link them in a single display.

Hermann Fillitz, director of the Kunsthistorisches Museum (under whose aegis the work was carried out), can look back on more than 30 years of work on the project. After the provisional postwar installment of the collection (in 1954), he wrote the first catalogue and started thinking about finding a permanent home for this unique attraction.

In 1983 the temporary premises — crowded, badly lit and insecure — were finally closed. A grand restoration scheme was launched with an assurance that the collection would be accessible again within two years. Financial difficulties and bureaucratic hurdles doubled the delay, but Fillitz got his way and the result is a gem.

Geographically, little has changed. The Treasury is still situated in the historical core of what was always the official seat of the Austrian rulers (although they



The Imperial crown (above left), and the ornate cradle of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome.

items, a polished agate dish (measuring 55 centimeters across), dates back to the 4th century.

The great attractions, of course, are the crown jewels prime among them the Imperial Crown made for the Emperor Otto II between 978 and 980. An anachronistic portrait of Charlemagne (attributed to Dürer) shows the crown in use even earlier. There is likewise the first Holy Roman Emperor's saber, dating possibly from the ninth century, as well as a bursa (or pouch), studded with precious stones, which is said to have contained earth saturated with the blood of St. Stephen.

More than 1,000 years of Western civilization are recalled through the incomparable objects. . . . the great attractions, of course, are the crown jewels.

tea preferred to retreat to more congenial residences such as Favorita or Schönbrunn). A new entrance has been created under the steps leading up to the Hofburg Chapel, with the reception hall in what was once the imperial kitchen. (Members of the postwar occupying forces would remember it as the site of the Soviet officers' mess.) The collection is known to have been kept here in one form or other since the early 14th century.

At least one of its most valuable

loot. No less than 280 kilograms of silver went into this curious tribute of Bonapartist gloire.

Subsequent rooms take you through the Burgundian Inheritance (with unforgetable Herald's tabards and exquisite wall tapestries) and the magnificent world of the *Tison d'Or* (the order of the Golden Fleece). An epitome of secular glory.

There is an almost imperceptible change of emphasis in the immediately adjacent Ecclesiastical Treasury. Here the liturgical accessories, reliquaries and paraments used for court services are lined up inside finely restored 200-year-old

display cases. They include an intarsia cabinet fitted with tiny drawers containing keys to the tombs of Habsburg monarchs resting in the Capucine Vault, barely a stone's throw away from the Hofburg. One of the most striking impressions taken away from a visit to the Imperial Treasury is the close, almost intimate, contact possible with nearly every object on display. The architect, Karl Mang, has consciously avoided any temptation to stage a modern show and by careful, admittedly rather low-lighting (essential for conservation reasons) has let the exhibits speak for themselves. There has been a minor mishap — already being righted — in that the original labeling of the items is far too difficult to read. On the other hand, hand-pocket guides (in four languages) are on sale for a few schillings, and, for the really keen, tapes with headsets are available in English, French, Italian and German. Provision has been made for physically handicapped visitors — a rarity in Vienna.

The Imperial Treasury is open daily, except Tuesdays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

David Hermes is a Vienna-based journalist.

DOONESBURY



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Denmark	D. Kr. 2,500	1,400	770	D. Kr. 3,13 D. Kr. 1,139
Finland	F. M. 1,730	950	520	F. M. 3,25 F. M. 1,183
France	F. F. 1,500	820	450	F. F. 2,88 F. F. 1,048
Germany*	D. M. 580	320	175	D. M. 1,11 D. M. 404
Gr. Britain	£ 130	72	40	£ 0.19 £ 69
Greece	Dr. 22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49,56 Dr. 18,040
Ireland	£. Irl. 150	82	45	£. Irl. 0.29 £. Irl. 106
Italy	Lire 380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756 Lire 275,200
Luxembourg	L. Fr. 11,500	6,300	3,400	L. Fr. 18,41 L. Fr. 6,700
Netherlands	Fl. 650	360	198	Fl. 1,21 Fl. 440
Norway*	N. Kr. 1,800	990	540	N. Kr. 3,05 N. Kr. 1,110
Portugal	Esc. 22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56 Esc. 23,500
Spain*	Pts. 29,000	16,000	8,800	Pts. 55,33 Pts. 20,140
Sweden*	S. Kr. 1,800	990	540	S. Kr. 3,05 S. Kr. 1,110
Switzerland	S. Fr. 510	280	154	S. Fr. 1,10 S. Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	S. 430	230	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia:	S. 580	320	175	

\*In these countries, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date.  
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Forbes's Highland Fling

International Herald Tribune

**F**AR HILLS, New Jersey — With limousines lined up for miles on country roads and helicopters hovering overhead, it was Henry Kissinger's kind of party — so faced with power and money it was almost palpable. So Kissinger, who had that very morning delivered a lecture in West Germany

## HEBE DORSEY

and was complaining that he couldn't find the words in his own language, and his wife, Nancy, posed with Donald Trump, Rupert Murdoch and Barbara Walters, before joining Elizabeth Taylor and Malcolm S. Forbes on the receiving line.

The invitation to what is already dubbed party of the year promised that Thursday night was to be "a night not to be forgotten," and chairman Forbes helped by some 18 other Forbeses, including his four sons, made sure it would be just that. The occasion was the celebration of his magazine's 70th birthday, and Forbes had invited 1,100 people to a black-tie Scottish extravaganza that belied his jokes about being "tight as a Scotch."

Forbes is one of New York's biggest spenders and enjoys his money tremendously. After dinner, the gaily kilted host presented Elizabeth Taylor with a \$1 million check for AIDS research, the actress's favorite project, praising her for her "courage" and "intestinal fortitude."

The guest list included the chief executive officers of many of the biggest companies in the world — American Express, IBM, Exxon, General Motors, ITT, Citibank, Ford — and represented, according to a press release, more than \$600 billion worth of corporate clout. As Alice Mason, a real-estate woman considered as one of New York's



Enjoying party and jokes: Forbes and Elizabeth Taylor

first fur collection, Her husband, Reynolds, who is a close friend of the British royal family, was giving his own version of the rumored rift between Prince Charles and Princess Diana.

With 40 detectives, including three hovering around Elizabeth Taylor all through dinner, 20 chefs and 270 waiters, plus nonstop valet parking, everything was impeccably organized. The five-course dinner was served out of silver plates pillars circled with highland greenery and topped by reindeer heads and heraldic banners. Later, 140 bagpipers and drummers descended from the hills in simulated mist and moonlight — which prompted Mrs. Rupert Murdoch to say: "I was born in Scotland, you know, and to me, bagpipes are something very special."

But the photographers were so busy snapping a beaming Elizabeth Taylor, wearing the Duchess of Windsor's diamond brooch in the shape of Prince of Wales feathers on her white dress, that for a while, it looked like a rerun of the Cannes film festival.

During a two-hour cocktail party the main topic of conversation was "How did you get here, by car or helicopter?" The model Jerry Hall, who announced that her French château was nearly completed, came without Mick Jagger, explaining: "He doesn't like to be perceived as too social these days." Everybody made a fuss around Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and Brooke Astor, the latter in red ruffles and having a ball on the dance floor to the music of that other perennial of good and happy times, Lester Lanin. Paige Rense, editor of Architectural Digest, flew in from Los Angeles.

The designer Carolina Herrera, stunning in one of her own white silk pouf dresses and emerald earrings, did not look like she had just had an exhausting day showing her



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TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1987

July 1, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Amid Lull in Dutch Equity, EOE Casts for New Options

By RONALD VAN DE KROL

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

**A**MSTERDAM — After years of uninterrupted rapid growth, Amsterdam's European Options Exchange is having to settle for a more modest rate of expansion in 1987 as it adjusts to a lull on the Dutch equity market and its own new maturity as a financial institution.

Analysts and EOE officials believe that the number of option contracts traded in Amsterdam this year will rise by no more than 10 percent — well below the 40 percent surge in 1986, when 9.8 million contracts changed hands, and the 38 percent rise in 1985.

"Turnover growth this year will be considerably more moderate, probably closer to 10 percent," the president of the EOE, Tjerk Westerterp, said in an interview. "The period of tumultuous growth has come to an end and we are now in a phase of consolidation." The exchange could not have sustained a 40 percent growth rate indefinitely, he noted.

Analysts agreed, saying that the slower rate of growth did not threaten the niche that the exchange has carved out for itself in the Dutch financial community over the past nine years.

"The name of the game is product innovation," an analyst at a major Dutch bank said, "and that has always been one of the EOE's stronger points."

With its future looking secure, the exchange recently moved into a new 17 million guilder (\$8.28 million) building from its original premises adjacent to the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

It is now counting on an array of new products and two new subsidiary exchanges — a financial futures market to be launched this month in Amsterdam and an energy options exchange that will begin operating in Rotterdam in late summer — to maintain its momentum and to meet increasing international competition.

Last month, it introduced a new platinum option alongside its existing silver and gold options and a new option on the Dutch stock exchange index, the EOE Dutch Stock Index.

**T**HE EOE, established in 1978, boomed from 1982 to 1986 as the Dutch equity market rose to new heights. The exchange is now the fifth largest in the world and the biggest outside the United States. It offers options on currencies, bonds and precious metals as well as on shares.

But with nearly 85 percent of its volume flowing from Dutch share options, the exchange's room for growth in 1987 is limited by the Dutch stock market's lackluster performance so far this year. Jos Dreesens, general manager of Amsterdam Options Traders NV, the largest market maker on the EOE, said, "Growth this year will have to come either from the precious metal options or from new products like the stock market index option."

The EOE has voiced satisfaction with the performance of the index option, which it introduced May 18 after years of delay. In its first two weeks of trading, the average daily volume of the index options was about 1,000, against overall EOE volume of about 40,000.

Mr. Westerterp said that the exchange deliberately aimed for a quiet start to index option trading by setting a low position limit for participants and by launching one-, two- and three-month contracts only. "I expect that by July we'll be ready to introduce the 6-, 9- and 12-month series so that longer-term hedging will be possible," he said.

The EOE, which has not realized its initial goal of becoming a truly international exchange, hopes that the Dutch index option will help attract more foreign and institutional investors. Analysts estimate that Dutch private investors currently account for 75 percent of annual volume.

For the same reasons, the exchange has high hopes for the launch later this year of options on the U.S. Major Market Index, a basket of blue-chip stocks traded on the American Stock

See OPTIONS, Page 17

Currency Rates

		June 1			
Amsterdam	20.715	32.665	112.205	32.795	114.1
Brussels (n)	20.663	31.752	112.719	31.847	115.1
Frankfurt	18.277	2.377	59.985	1.3865	57.72
London (b)	1.265	2.983	9.515	2.148.00	2.357
Milan	132.78	218.18	721.76	214.42	724.21
New York (c)	1.275	2.008	9.975	2.148.00	2.357
Paris	6.124	9.203	1.324.00	1.324.00	1.324.00
Tokyo	144.35	225.52	79.10	22.73	107.07
Zurich	1.275	2.071	83.00	24.675	81.148
1 ECU	1.114	0.677	2.0772	0.6299	1.6915
1 SDR	1.279	0.784	2.2428	0.6492	1.6805
Closings in London and Zurich. (d) London in other European centers. (e) New York rate of P.M. (f) Commercial trade (d) Amsterdam needed to buy one pound (g) Amounts needed to buy one pound (h) 100 U.S. dollars (i) 1,000 U.S. dollars (j) Not quoted (k) Not available (l) To buy one pound: 145.5223					

**Cross Rates**

	Current per U.S. \$	Per 100 U.S. \$	Current per U.S. \$	Per 100 U.S. \$
Armen, central	1.215	1.418	5.10	5.50
Australia	1.280	1.470	5.10	5.50
Bahrain	3.80	4.00	1.20	1.20
Bol. dls. br.	33.82	36.00	1.00	1.00
Brazil cruz	1.3272	1.372	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.275	1.3272	1.00	1.00
Chilean peso	1.275	1.3272	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.275	1.3272	1.00	1.00
Egypt, pound	2.127	2.2075	1.00	1.00
1 Sterling	1.1118	1.181	1.00	1.00

Sources: Interbank Bank (Brussels); Banco Comercial Hispano (Milan); Banco Nacional de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Bahrain, rival, dirham); Baudoin (triple). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

		June 1			
		Dollar	DM	FF	Yen
1 month	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%	3.5%	5.4%
2 months	5.7%	5.7%	3.8%	3.8%	5.7%
3 months	5.9%	5.9%	4.0%	4.0%	5.9%
6 months	6.0%	6.0%	4.1%	4.1%	6.0%
1 year	6.0%	6.0%	4.2%	4.2%	6.0%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Puerto Rico); Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Interest Rates

		June 1			
		Dollar	DM	FF	Yen
1 month	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%	3.5%	5.4%
2 months	5.7%	5.7%	3.8%	3.8%	5.7%
3 months	5.9%	5.9%	4.0%	4.0%	5.9%
6 months	6.0%	6.0%	4.1%	4.1%	6.0%
1 year	6.0%	6.0%	4.2%	4.2%	6.0%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Puerto Rico); Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates June 1

		June 1			
United States	Close	Prev.			
Discount rate	5.0%	5.0%			
Prime rate	6.0%	6.0%			
Federal funds	6.0%	6.0%			
Commercial paper 90-180 days	6.5%	6.5%			
3-month Treasury bills	5.8%	5.8%			
4-month Treasury bills	6.1%	6.1%			
5-month CD's	6.0%	6.0%			
6-month CD's	6.7%	6.7%			

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Com. merchant, Credit Lyonnais.

Interest Rates

		June 1			
		DM	FF	Yen	
1 month	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%	3.5%	5.4%
2 months	5.7%	5.7%	3.8%	3.8%	5.7%
3-month interbank	5.9%	5.9%	4.0%	4.0%	5.9%
6-month interbank	6.0%	6.0%	4.1%	4.1%	6.0%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Com. merchant, Credit Lyonnais.

Interest Rates

		June 1			
		DM	FF	Yen	
1 month	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%	3.5%	5.4%
2 months	5.7%	5.7%	3.8%	3.8%	5.7%
3-month interbank	5.9%	5.9%	4.0%	4.0%	5.9%
6-month interbank	6.0%	6.0%	4.1%	4.1%	6.0%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Com. merchant, Credit Lyonnais.

Interest Rates

		June 1			
		DM	FF	Yen	
1 month	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%	3.5%	5.4%
2 months	5.7%	5.7%	3.8%	3.8%	



## Toshiba's Group Net Plunges 42%

**Reuters**  
TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. reported Monday that a stronger yen and trade friction with Washington over semiconductor exports dashed its consolidated group net profit by 42.5 percent in the year to March 31, the second consecutive annual decline.

Net profit was 34.18 billion yen (\$238 million), compared with 59.44 billion a year earlier. Sales fell 1.9 percent to 3.308 trillion yen from 3.373 trillion, the first year-to-year sales decline in 21 years.

Overseas sales amounted to 1.021 billion yen, down 3 percent from a year earlier, said Osamu Iemura, a senior vice president.

But Mr. Iemura predicted that a recovery in the microchip industry would boost group net profit by 11 percent to about 38 billion yen in the year ending March 31, 1988, provided that the exchange rate remains roughly at 140 yen to the dollar.

He projected that sales would rise 5.8 percent, to 3.5 trillion yen.

Mr. Iemura said he hoped that the alleged illegal export of high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union by a subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., would not hurt the parent company's exports to the United States.

Toshiba has a 50 percent stake in the unit. "Toshiba Machine is a completely independent company with independent management,"

Mr. Iemura said. "We want to have that fact understood overseas."

Mr. Iemura said he had no information to confirm news report that the U.S. Defense Department had broken off talks with Toshiba on procurement of laptop computers because of the illegal exports by Toshiba Machine.

"We have no contract," Mr. Iemura said. "The U.S. Defense Department has been negotiating for procurement with several companies, including Toshiba."

The Japanese government has banned further shipments of goods to Soviet-bloc states by Toshiba Machine for one year."

Mr. Iemura said that overall re-

### Clair Unit to Acquire Hi-Shear Industries

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Clair Corp. said Sunday that its subsidiary, General Defense Corp., would acquire Hi-Shear Industries for \$140 million, or \$23.50 a share.

Hi-Shear makes custom installation tools for military and commercial aircraft and high-strength aerospace fasteners. It also makes precision explosives, ordnance devices and systems, and electronic products used in most major space and missile programs. General Defense makes military products for use by the United States and other countries.

sults for the year ended March 31 reflected trade tension over semiconductor exports to the United States, the yen's sharp rise against the dollar and a decline in exports to China. The foreign exchange loss alone totaled 145 billion yen, including parent company losses of 120 billion.

Weaker prices for semiconductors and office automation equipment cut sales in those sectors to 245 billion yen.

Group sales of telecommunication and electronic devices, accounting for 36 percent of the total, rose 5 percent to 1.18 billion yen, powered by healthy sales of word processors, workstations, medical equipment and personal computers.

Semiconductor sales rose to 410 billion yen from 360 billion a year earlier, but fell short of an anticipated 430 billion. Sales are projected at 460 billion in 1987-88.

Office automation equipment sales rose to 650 billion yen from 600 billion a year earlier. Mr. Iemura projected 1987-88 sales at 695 billion yen, mainly because of expectations of strong sales of computers in Europe and hopes that the United States would remove a 100 percent import duty on computers.

Sales of heavy electric goods, accounting for 26 percent of sales, rose 0.2 percent from a year earlier to 868.14 billion yen.

### Valor Will Buy Yale, NuTone From First City

*Reuters*

LONDON — Valor PLC, the energy exploration and gas appliance company, said Monday that it had conditionally agreed to acquire Yale Security Inc. and NuTone Inc. of the United States from First City Diversified Inc. for about \$460 million in cash plus preferred stock and warrants.

The company, based in Nashville, Tennessee, said Sunday that it would have a substantial minority stake in a new company that will be formed to manage the hospitals, which would be purchased through an employee stock ownership plan.

NuTone is a leading American manufacturer of built-in household appliances and is prominent in the building contractor and professional installer market. The two companies are controlled by the Belzberg family of Canada.

Valor said it would fund the acquisitions through an open offer to shareholders underwritten by Houze Gowett Ltd. and Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd.

Michael Montague, chairman of Valor, said that the company would use Yale's and NuTone's marketing strength in the United States to sell Valor products, but that Valor did not plan to introduce the American companies' products in Britain in the immediate future.

Institutional lenders will have an option for 5 percent, and an incentive plan earmarks 10 percent for the new company's management. If these steps are taken, the employee stock ownership plan's holding

## Hospital Corp. to Sell Units To Employee-Held Company

By Calvin Sims

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Hospital Corp. of America, the largest U.S. hospital chain, has agreed to sell 104 of its acute-care hospitals to its senior managers and employees for \$1.8 billion in cash plus preferred stock and warrants.

The company, based in Nashville, Tennessee, said Sunday that it would have a substantial minority stake in a new company that will be formed to manage the hospitals, which would be purchased through an employee stock ownership plan.

The transaction, which follows a plan announced in April, leaves Hospital Corp. with 75 acute-care general hospitals and 50 psychiatric hospitals as well as management service contracts for about 255 hospitals owned by other companies.

The employee stock ownership plan would initially own 99.5 percent of the common stock of the new company. In addition to the \$1.8 billion, Hospital Corp. will receive preferred stock and warrants to buy up to 34 percent of the new company's common stock, fully diluted.

Institutional lenders will have an option for 5 percent, and an incentive plan earmarks 10 percent for the new company's management. If these steps are taken, the employee stock ownership plan's holding

would drop to 51 percent of the common stock.

Victor Campbell, a spokesman for Hospital Corp., said its board approved the sale Saturday night after it received financing commitments. The transaction does not require shareholder approval.

Mr. Campbell said the company would use proceeds from the sale to pay debt and to repurchase stock, but he provided no details. Hospital Corp. has \$3.2 billion in debt and \$2.3 billion common shares outstanding.

He said that the spin-off would make the company more efficient by removing two layers of operating management. Analysts said the move would strengthen the company's operations and increase its potential for growth.

Analysts also said the move might be aimed in part at thwarting any takeover. Three Texas executives proposed to buy Hospital Corp. for \$3.85 billion last month but abandoned the effort when the company resisted the offer.

Hospital Corp.'s share price rose \$1.25 to close at \$48 Monday on the New York Stock Exchange.

R. Clayton McWhorter, now Hospital Corp.'s president and chief operating officer, will become chairman and chief executive.

Financing is being provided by Drexel Burnham Lambert Group and Wells Fargo Bank.

## PAREUROPE GROWTH SICAV

### AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Les participants de Pareurope Growth étaient en assemblée générale extraordinaire le 17 avril 1987 pour procéder à la transformation du fonds commun de placement en une société d'investissement à capital variable ("SICAV") et par apport de tous les actifs et de toutes les obligations du fonds commun de placement Pareurope Growth à la société d'investissement à capital variable qui a pris la dénomination "Pareurope Growth SICAV".

Les parts du fonds commun de placement, coupon n° 1 SS ATT, pourront être échangées, sans conséquence de numéro, à partir du 8/6/87, à raison d'une action pour une partie de copropriété détenue dans le fonds commun de placement aux guichets de la banque dépositaire (Banque Paribas - Luxembourg).

Dès le 9 juillet 1987, seuls les nouveaux certificats, coupon n° 1 SS ATT, seront de bonne livraison en bourse de Luxembourg. Cependant ils continueront à être échangés auprès de la banque dépositaire.

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## Boeing in \$275 Million Pact To Acquire ARGOSystems

*The Associated Press*

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. has reached a \$275 million agreement to buy ARGOSystems Inc. of Sunnyvale, California, a producer of military electronic systems, the companies announced Monday.

Boeing intends to acquire for cash all outstanding shares of ARGOSystems at \$37 a share, the companies said in a statement. The total price, about \$275 million, includes outstanding stock options.

ARGOSystems stock, trading over the counter, rose sharply on the news to \$36.50 late Monday, up \$11.75 from Friday. Boeing closed unchanged on the New York Stock Exchange at \$45.25.

The boards of both companies have approved the agreement.

Boeing has been granted an option to buy 1.24 million ARGOSystems shares representing 18.5 percent of common stock outstanding. In addition, ARGOSystems' chairman and chief executive officer, Bill May, and three other principal officers granted Boeing an option

on their shares, representing about 8.9 percent of the stock.

Frank Stroutz, Boeing's president and chief executive officer, said the acquisition would "significantly enhance our ability to compete in the defense electronics arena." ARGOSystems will be a subsidiary of Boeing.

ARGOSystems, which employs about 1,200 people, makes equipment to acquire, process and analyze military communications signals and to intercept, analyze and jam radar signals. It also studies and does system engineering in signal processing.

In related fields, Boeing Electronic Co. produces military and commercial electronic gear, Boeing Aerospace Co. makes Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft and Navy E-6A communications planes, and Boeing Military Airplane Co. developed the offensive avionics system for the U.S. Air Force's B-1B bomber.

A Boeing subsidiary, TBC Holdings Corp., will begin a tender offer for the ARGOSystems stock. After buying the shares under the tender offer, ARGOSystems and TBC Holdings will be merged, subject to shareholder approval.

ARGOSystems, which says about 30 percent of its business comes from international customers, reported revenue of \$70.9 million for the nine months to March 31. Company officials expect revenue of more than \$100 million for the fiscal year ending June 30. The company has a backlog of more than \$180 million.

### Metro Air to Buy Saab Planes

*Reuters*

STOCKHOLM — The U.S. regional carrier Metro Airline has agreed with Saab-Scania AB to buy 16 34-seater Saab SF-340 aircraft valued at a total of 650 million kronor (\$102.4 million), Saab said. It announced that Metro was taking an option on a further 15 planes.

### Computer Firm To Acquire Uccel For \$780 Million

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — Computer Associates International Inc. intends to buy a fellow mainframe computer software maker, Uccel Corp., for about \$780 million in stock, the companies said Monday, in a merger of two of the biggest companies in the field.

Uccel is 58 percent-owned by Carel Holding AG, a privately owned investment company based in Zurich. Carel said it backed the merger. The transaction requires the approval of Uccel shareholders.

Computer Associates was the second largest independent U.S. software company last year behind Lotus Development Corp. on the basis of its 1986 revenue, and Uccel ranked eighth, according to Dataquest Inc., a market research firm.

Uccel shareholders are to receive 1.69 shares of Computer Associates common stock for each of the about 17 million Uccel shares outstanding, or about \$45.85 a Uccel share.

Uccel stock jumped to \$43.625 a share Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$11.65. Computer Associates stock fell 87/8 cents to \$27.125, a share.

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F : DEUTSCHE MARK BONDS	DM10.27
G : YEN BONDS	YEN118.00
H : ECU BONDS	ECU10.87
I : STERLING EQUITY	£7.27
M : U.S. EQUITIES	YEN110.00
N : JAPANESE EQUITIES	YEN110.00
O : STERLING EQUITIES	£7.22
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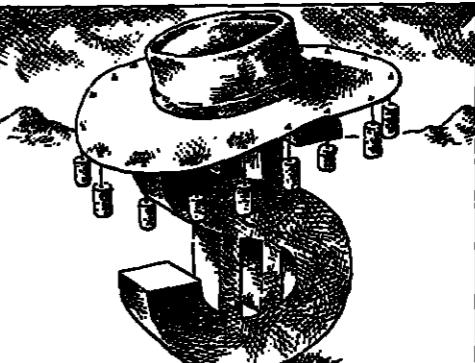
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With the addition of the other two equity Funds, Global Resources and Australasian, both offering tactical access to specialist markets, and the French Franc and Australian Dollar Deposit Funds, the total number of Funds now offered is twenty one — a wider choice than available from any other umbrella fund.

The addition of these six new Funds reflects the Manager's philosophy of offering the professional investor access to the world's major equity, currency deposit and fixed interest markets. When you include the existing benefits of daily dealing at net asset value, switching completely free of dealing charges, U.K. Capital Gains Tax and stamp duty, backed by computerised administration systems; we truly believe that Capital Strategy Fund Limited offers the universal answer to worldwide investment.

Find out more, simply call Nigel Parker on Jersey, Channel Islands (0534) 27301 for a prospectus on the basis of which applications may alone be made for Participating Shares or write to him at Gartmore Fund Managers International Limited, 6 Caledonia Place, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Alternatively, contact Jo Durrant, CSF Liaison, London FREE on 0800-289 336 who will forward your enquiries to Jersey.

**Gartmore**  
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Capital Strategy Fund Limited is an open-ended investment company registered in Jersey, Channel Islands. Its Participating Redeemable Preference Shares, listed on the stock exchanges of London and Luxembourg, are divided into twenty one separate classes each of which is linked to a Fund according to the type of investments which constitute the underlying assets of the company.

**SYSTEMTREND LIMITED**  
An Offshore Futures Fund Registered in Bermuda

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND ADJUSTED NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

<img alt="Line graph showing the quarterly dividend-adjusted net asset value per share of SystemTrend Limited from 1984 to 1

Monday's  
**AMEX**  
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 1st June 1987  
Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted based on issue price.  
The above prices include a 10% surcharge on purchases and a 5% deduction on sales for units held for less than 30 days. The surcharge and deduction will be removed after 30 days.

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (1m) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

## Floating-Rate Notes

June 1							Issuer/Mat.		
Dollars				Issuer/Mat.			Coupon		
Per/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked	
U.S. Dollars					Central 97/00	7.6	12-11	91.22	99.33
U.S. Finance July/01	6.25/75/15	07	98.00	99.00	Central Int 01/03/06	7%	99.26	99.36	
U.S. Int 92	11/14/01-16	99.75	99.75	Centrust 92/95	6%	02-07	99.70	99.80	
U.S. Int 95	6%	10-15	98.50	100.00	Centrust Sept 96	6.25%	04-09	77.72	99.02
U.S. Per Cap	7%	26-37	98.50	98.00	Chase Vi	6%	10-15	98.75	99.00
American Express 97	4%	34-36	98.50	98.00	Chase Mon Corp 09	6%	05-06	98.50	99.00
Bank Bkg Corp 91/96	4%	18-20	98.00	98.00	Chase Mon Corp Co	7%	12-28	98.50	99.20
Boji 90	4%	18-20	98.00	98.00	Chase Mon 97	7%	10-15	98.00	98.50
Boji 98	4.15	08-09	97.94	98.04	Chemical 96 (TWLty)	7%	26-28	98.00	98.15
Boji Lavoro 97	7%	11-18	97.50	97.75	Chemical 97	7%	14-18	97.50	98.00
Boji Napoli 97	8%	11-08	97.00	98.00	Chemical Feb 97	7%	14-18	97.50	97.75
Boji Napoli 91	7%	05-11	98.75	99.25	Chemical Oct 97	4%	09-17	97.50	97.75
Boji Roma Jun 01	6.5%	22/23-28	97.22	97.42	Chrysler Oct 98	7%	14-10	98.50	100.00
Boji Roma 72	7.1625	99.63	99.71	Clipper 05	7.1625	96.10	98.00		
Santo Sotlio 93	8%	30-09	98.00	98.10	Clipper Aug/06 (Whly)	7%	13-18	98.00	98.25
Staples 94 (MWhly)	7.7%	14-18	98.00	98.50	Clipper Sep/06	6%	19-26	98.20	98.45
Boston 90 (MWhly)	7.7%	12-18	97.82	98.12	Clipper Pteo 96	7%	31-07	98.20	98.45
Boston 94	6.25	24-26	97.00	97.25	Clipper 97	6%	12-08	97.60	97.75
Montreal 94	7%	28-07	96.95	98.20	Clipper Corp 11	6%	04-17	98.00	98.75
Montreal Jun 98	6.175	23-07	97.00	97.25	Clipper Corp May/91	7.1305	97.55	97.95	
Montreal 91	7.7%	30-10	98.50	100.12	Clipper Corp Pteo 07	7.1305	98.20	98.45	
Italy Tranche A 97	8%	05-04	97.00	97.50	Clipper Corp Pteo 07	7.1305	98.20	98.45	
Nova Scotia 94	8%	14-07	99.10	99.35	Clipper Corp May/91	7.1305	97.55	97.95	
Scotland Perp	7%	16-11	95.00	97.00	Clipper Corp Pteo 07	7.1305	98.20	98.45	
Swers Trust 00	8%	11-08	98.30	98.45	Clipper Corp Pteo 07	7.1305	98.20	98.45	
Swers Trust 64	6%	26-06	95.75	100.00	Clipper Corp Pteo 07	7.1305	98.20	98.45	
Capital 96	7%	13-08	99.20	99.45	Clipper Corp 94	6.5%	09-09	99.00	99.15
Int 79	8%	14-10	98.50	97.00	Clipper Corp 94	6.5%	09-09	99.00	99.15
Int 73 (MWhly)	7%	21-10	98.50	98.40	Clipper Corp 94	6.5%	09-09	99.00	99.15
Int 01	8.1%	18-08	97.47	97.17	Clipper Corp 94	6.5%	09-09	99.00	99.15
Industries 97. New	7%	20-21	98.50	99.45	Comerica 97	6%	20-26	97.00	99.00
Industries 97. Corp	7%	20-21	98.50	99.45	Commerz 92 (Now)	7%	20-21	99.00	100.00
Industries 97. Corp	7%	15-18	98.00	99.40	Commerz 2002 Aug 92	6%	11-08	98.34	99.04
Int 97. Corp 1	6.5%	06-08	102.48/100.80	Comm Urb Montréal 91	6.5%	18-09	99.25	99.75	
Int 97. Corp 1	7%	21-07	96.05	98.25	Comm Urb Australia 98	5.6%	27-31	99.71	99.97
Int 28 94	8%	15-04	100.10/100.20	Comi Fin Clk 97 (Whly)	7.12-11	98.10	98.40		
Per Cap	6.5%	23-09	85.00	88.00	Cct 97 (MWhly)	7.12-11	98.40	98.56	
Per Cap 91	6.5%	04-04	100.35/100.45	Cct 97 (MWhly)	7.12-11	98.40	98.56		
Per Cap 95 (MWhly)	7%	21-10	98.62	98.72	Cct 97 (MWhly)	7.12-11	98.40	98.56	
Paribas Perp 2	8%	11/16-05	98.00	88.00	Cct 97 (MWhly)	7.12-11	98.40	98.56	
Per Cap 92 Per Cap 1	8%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	7%	23-28	99.00	99.50
Per Cap 92 Per Cap 2	8%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	7%	23-28	99.00	99.50
Per Cap 92 Old	8%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 93	8%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 94	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 95	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 96	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 97	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 98	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 99	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 00	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 01	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 02	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 03	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 04	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 05	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 06	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 07	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 08	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 09	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 10	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 11	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 12	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 13	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 14	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 15	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 16	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 17	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 18	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 19	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 20	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 21	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 22	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 23	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 24	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 25	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 26	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 27	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 28	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 29	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 30	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 31	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 32	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 33	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 34	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 35	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 36	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 37	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 38	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 39	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 40	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 41	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 42	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 43	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 44	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 45	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 46	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 47	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 48	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 49	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 50	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 51	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 52	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 53	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 54	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 55	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 56	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 57	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 58	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 59	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 60	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 61	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 62	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 63	8.5%	02-02	100.00	90.50	Cf Foncier Oct 97	6.6%	01-07	99.50	100.00
Per Cap 64	8.5%	02-02	10						

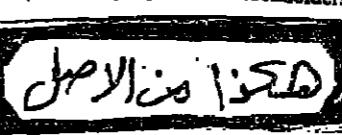
TO THE NOTE HOLDERS OF  
**CITY OF LAVAL**  
C \$20,000,000  
**10% BONDS DUE 1996**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WITH EFFECT FROM MAY 31ST. 1987. BANK OF MONTREAL FRANKFURT BRANCH. WEST GERMANY WILL CEASE ACTING AS A PAYING AGENT IN RESPECT OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ISSUE. HOLDERS OF MATURING COUPONS SHOULD PRESENT SAID ITEMS TO DRESDNER BANK AG. 1 JURGEN-PONT-PLATZ POSTFACH 110661. 6000 FRANKFURT 11. W. GERMANY OR ONE OF THE OTHER PAYING AGENTS LISTED ON THE COUPON.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askt	Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askt
First Bk Synt 96	7%	13-08	94.50	97.50	Wells Fargo 98	7%	22-06	91.55	98.00
First Bk Synt 97	7%	-	94.50	97.50	Wells Fargo 94	6%	05-06	91.85	97.10
First Bk Synt 10	7%	-	97.25	99.25	Wells Fargo 94b	7%	13-08	97.00	99.50
First Chicago 97	7%	18-08	91.12	98.62	Wells Fargo 97 (Cup)	7%	15-07	97.25	99.00
First Chicago 92	5.35	19-08	94.67	99.37	Westpac Corp	6.45	20-09	98.00	98.50
First Chicago 94	6.75	-	98.00	99.25	Westpac Corp	6.75	20-09	99.00	99.30
First Fed Michigan 95	7%	05-11	98.00	99.00	Woodside Finance 97	7%	-	99.75	100.00
First Inter 95	6%	05-04	97.50	98.50	Woodside Finance 97 F	7%	-	99.75	100.00
Ford 91	7%	10-11	95.50	99.95	World Bk Corp	6.75	15-04	92.25	99.50
Fortune StL 92	7%	27-07	99.72	99.82	World Bk 97	6.13	-	98.65	99.10
Full Bk Frcd June 97	6.45	23-04	94.00	99.25	Yokohama 97 (Cup)	7%	19-08	94.00	94.50
Full Bk Frcd Aug 97	6.75	-	98.00	99.14	Zachrothcos 91	6%	15-07	97.75	100.20
Genworth 97/94	6%	22-07	98.00	100.10					
Gcb 92	5.75	-	94.00	99.50					
Gcb Corp	5%	16-11	95.00	98.00					
Gcb 94	7%	-	97.75	100.25					
Gf Amer 'N 151 Sov 92	7%	21-10	97.25	99.85					
Gl Western 92/93	6.75	04-06	94.25	99.25					
Gl Western 94	5.75	24-07	94.00	99.50					
Hennepin StL 95	8%	05-04	94.00	99.50					
Hong Kong Corp 1	9%	27-09	92.00	95.00					
Hong Kong Sovl 2	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 3	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 4	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 5	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 6	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 7	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 8	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 9	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 10	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 11	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 12	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 13	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 14	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 15	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 16	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 17	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 18	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 19	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 20	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 21	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 22	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 23	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 24	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 25	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 26	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 27	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 28	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 29	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 30	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 31	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 32	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 33	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 34	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 35	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 36	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 37	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 38	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 39	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 40	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 41	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 42	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 43	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 44	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 45	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 46	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 47	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 48	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 49	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 50	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
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Hong Kong Sovl 40	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 41	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 42	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75					
Hong Kong Sovl 43	5%	05-04	92.75	94.75</					

Wales & Gwent	7%	18-38
Wiltshire	8%	19-38
Worcestershire	10%	20-26

Japanese Text



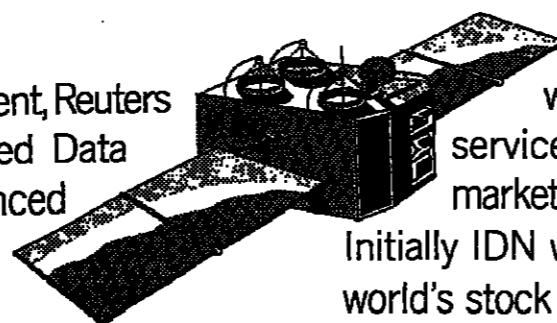
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Preliminary to the invitation of international qualified bids, the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", invites manufacturers of chemical additives to submit prequalification applications to provide PETROMIN's subsidiaries and factories with quantities required for the blending of about one million barrels of Lubricants and Greases for use by petrol, diesel, and marine engines as well as other industrial machinery. All materials supplied should conform to international standards and specifications.

## Conditions for Prequalification:

### THE PREQUALIFYING COMPANY SHOULD:

1. Be the original manufacturers of the chemical additives.
2. Have research and development facilities and capability in the field of processing chemical additives to cope with the developing international qualifications.
3. Present proof of his experience and evidence of his activities in this field during the last five years as a minimum.
4. Undertake to carry out at his expense, in co-ordination with PETROMIN, performance tests using PETROMIN's base stocks of "LUBREF" and submit the required certificates testifying that they conform to international qualifications such as those of the American Petroleum Institute. They should also obtain, in co-ordination with Petromin, attestation certificates from manufacturers of machinery as to the high quality of the various Lubricants and Greases.
5. Initially undertake to submit proposed chemical formulations up to the level of the required performance and also the results of quality performance tests using base stocks similar to LUBREF's Lubricants as shown by computer simulations.
6. Undertake to provide after-sale services in connection with improving the standard and level of performance of the Lubricants to cope with developments in this field.
7. Submit a copy of their constituting by-laws and a statement of their financial position for the last two years.
8. Should not be boycotted according to Saudi Regulations.

All prequalification applications should be submitted to the General Petroleum & Mineral Organization, "PETROMIN", Riyadh 11189, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Fax No. 4792849, Telex No. 401058 SJ. (401490) - (402802) - (401615) SJ. in sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

### "Prequalification for Supply of Chemical Additives"

#### Attention: Legal Advisor / Faisal Al-Jarba

All enquires should also be sent to the same address.

The last date for submitting applications is Saturday the 1st of Dhul Qaida corresponding to 27/6/1987.

Only companies and organizations qualified in accordance with the above conditions will be invited to tender.

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## FENG SHUI: The Wise Take Care to Maintain Harmony With Nature

(Continued from Page 1)

pal peaks, a few rivers and the harbor. In a town where the ancient has long coexisted comfortably with the contemporary, and where commerce has always carried with it vague overtones of the casino, feng shui practitioners have shifted many a door and window, moved many an entrance and put a lot of strange, not to say garish, objects in homes and offices.

The southeast corner of the foreign-exchange dealing room had bad feng shui? Make it a broom closet. The goldfish bowl and the green clock look funny in the chairman's office? Maybe so, but they aren't going anywhere: they make up for the misaligned chi'.

At the offices of the Far Eastern Economic Review, for instance, everything seemed fine, more or less, until a few weeks ago. That was because the editor had a lump of green jade in his office and a bright red horse nearby.

Then a few of the copy editors began to feel you know, uneasy. Then a correspondent was ejected from Singapore. There was nothing else to do: Call the feng shui man.

On his arrival, the master all but ordered the immediate evacuation of the place, citing a lot of new construction in the neighborhood since his last house call. Now the editor's desk is precisely 17 degrees off center, and his deputy has to live with a mirror at his back.

That will hold them, it is hoped, until the lease runs out next year. "Then we're moving," said Mary Lee, the weekly's managing editor.

Mr. Ho has achieved a degree of local notoriety by writing a feng shui column in the Oriental Daily News, Hong Kong's largest Chinese-language newspaper. Among his other clients are Midland Bank group, two subsidiaries of Jardine Matheson Holdings and the International Herald Tribune.

Do not ask why the Hong Kong offices of this newspaper have a storage room in the northwest corner, or why a visitor must automatically turn right on entering. It was sharp angles again. This time they came from a newly constructed performing arts center across the street.

"It would be like having a knife pointing at you every day," Mr. Ho explained.

The price for such advice varies widely, but it rarely goes down to earth. At 60 U.S. cents a square foot (\$6.65 a square meter) for the average house call, it can be a substantial part of a company's budget for interior decorating.

The most prominent of these is a 70-story tower designed by I.M. Pei for the Bank of China, Beijing's foreign exchange bank. Now under construction, it promises to be an impressive structure by any measure; some critics suggest it is one of the Chinese-American architect's most exemplary works.

Never mind all that, though. The real experts say that there are too many sharp edges in the series of interlocking pyramids that make up the building. And its location amid a series of overpasses and elevated crosswalks doesn't help much either.

"Triangles mean danger," said Sung Siu-wong, a University of Illinois graduate who dispenses feng shui advice on a weekly television series. "Not too many people like them, except for the Egyptians."

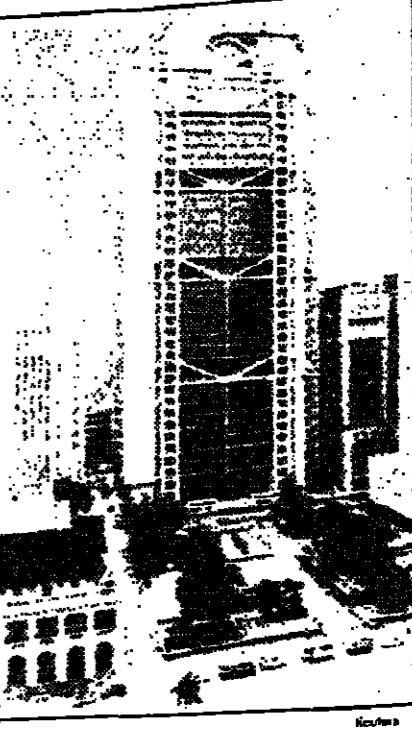
"All those roads — they will draw the water element away," said Ho Kwok Hing, a former electronics salesman who learned the higher calling from his grandfather. "No question. Some of this will have to be changed before the project is finished."

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The Hong Kong Bank building.

which, conveniently, is a service that many masters will provide.

Even at that, it is hard to find feng shui men whose diagnoses always match. In this, not even the Hong Kong Bank is immune.

"The washrooms are in the wrong place," Mr. Ho said. "And that's where water flows."

Then there is Union Lau, a second-generation master who is also a palmist and a fortune teller. He likes the Bank of China building.

"Good for China," Mr. Lau chuckled. "may be not good for those facing it."

## FINANCIER: Holmes à Court's Critics Call Him a Master of Greenmail

(Continued from first finance page)

Brokerage. "The game plan develops and he makes certain moves, but there are always various options. He could continue with a takeover attempt, or he could leave and take a profit."

His battle earlier this year with Rupert Murdoch, the global media magnate, for the Herald & Weekly Times is a case in point. After Mr. Murdoch made a bid for the concern, Mr. Holmes à Court jumped in with a counteroffer. Mr. Murdoch ultimately bought out Mr. Holmes à Court, allowing him to walk away \$70 million richer and the owner of a Perth newspaper that he had persuaded Mr. Murdoch to sell.

Swallowing Broken Hill would be a complicated task, partly because of a "truce" reached last year between Broken Hill, Mr. Holmes à Court and John Elliot, a Melbourne brewer who holds 18 percent of Broken Hill's stock.

The agreement gave Mr. Elliot and Mr. Holmes à Court's shares on Broken Hill's board in exchange for a commitment that neither would buy the other out without making a tender in cash for all shares outstanding. That would be an expensive proposition, amount-

ing to \$7 billion or more for the Broken Hill shares that Mr. Holmes à Court does not already own.

Control of Broken Hill would mark Mr. Holmes à Court's administration to the clubby world of Melbourne business — a big move for a

man still known here as the renegade from the frontiers of Western Australia. Mr. Holmes à Court's image as a wild man of finance is a bit puzzling, given his patrician bearing and aristocratic ancestry, which traces to the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Hopes for Venice Keep Dollar Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — After sharp gains in Tokyo and Europe, the dollar held on to a healthy advance here Monday, with traders agreeing that it should remain firm before the economic summit of seven major industrial nations in Venice next week.

The dollar finished Monday at 145.05 yen in New York, up from 143.75 Friday. Against the Deutsche mark, it closed at 1.8285, up from 1.8180. The pound closed in New York at \$1.6290, down from \$1.6319. The dollar finished against the Swiss franc at 1.5135, up from 1.5060, and against the French franc at 6.0975, up from 6.0685.

"The dollar should remain in a fairly narrow range until the summit," said Earl Johnson of Harris Bank in Chicago. The meeting of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada is June 8-10.

Mr. Johnson said the dollar should have solid support at about 1.81 DM and 143 yen, possibly ranging as high as 1.84 and 146. But as the summit nears, he said, two views are emerging in the market.

"If the summit produces no new initiatives, some people think the market will start selling dollars and we could be back at 1.78," he said.

## London Dollar Rates

Closes Mon. Fri.

Dollar mark 1.8285 1.8285

Pound sterling 1.6290 1.6290

Japanese yen 143.75 143.75

Swiss franc 1.5135 1.5135

French franc 6.0975 6.0975

Source: Reuters

The bulls say we could see 1.87 on the mark based on technicals alone. I'd lean to a brief technical run-up, but the fundamentals don't justify that strong a dollar."

Mr. Johnson said that U.S. officials had indicated that the summit was not likely to produce any new initiatives. The market expects no more than an affirmation of earlier agreements designed to produce stability, he said.

Still, he added, "The market is not ready to move until we see the summit."

Japan's pledge to stimulate its economy with \$42 billion in government spending and tax cuts helped buoy the dollar worldwide, as did speculation that Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, will be re-appointed when his term expires in August.

The dollar closed in London at 1.8325 DM, up from 1.8240 Friday. It reached 145.35 yen, compared with 144.05 Friday. Sterling remained fairly steady, up from 1.5125.

(UPI, Reuters)

\$1.6250, compared with \$1.6305.

Though London dealers, like their colleagues in New York, said they expected the dollar to stay generally firm before the summit, dealers in Frankfurt said that if the perception grew that the summit would yield nothing new, the dollar could come under pressure at the end of the week.

The London brokerage James Capel & Co. said in a report Monday that, as far as smazant results were concerned, an interest rate agreement to support the dollar, involving another cut in the Japanese discount rate, was more likely than concerted action on fiscal or trade issues.

Several dealers said they agreed with the Capel report that last week's dollar rally did not mean a change in the currency's long-term trend.

Capel said it expected the second half of June to be the next phase in the dollar's sell-off, which said could be intense enough to trigger an expected rise in the U.S. discount rate.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8377 DM, up from 1.8215 Friday, and in Paris at 6.1240 francs, up from 6.0735. In Zurich, it closed at 1.5215 francs, up from 1.5125.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Level of Dollar Is Satisfactory, Bonn Aide Says

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Helmut Schlesinger, deputy president of the Bundesbank, said Monday that he was satisfied with exchange rates for the U.S. dollar and that any further decline of the dollar would be "unnecessary."

The London brokerage James Capel & Co. said in a report Monday that, as far as smazant results were concerned, an interest rate agreement to support the dollar, involving another cut in the Japanese discount rate, was more likely than concerted action on fiscal or trade issues.

Several dealers said they agreed with the Capel report that last week's dollar rally did not mean a change in the currency's long-term trend.

Capel said it expected the second half of June to be the next phase in the dollar's sell-off, which said could be intense enough to trigger an expected rise in the U.S. discount rate.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8377 DM, up from 1.8215 Friday, and in Paris at 6.1240 francs, up from 6.0735. In Zurich, it closed at 1.5215 francs, up from 1.5125.

(UPI, Reuters)

## West Germany Unlikely to Spur Economy

Reuters

BONN — West Germany will resist pressure at the Venice economic summit to follow Japan with a major package to stimulate its economy, officials said Monday.

On Friday, Japan announced a package of government spending and tax cuts worth \$42 billion. Washington wants West Germa-

ny also to take measures to increase consumer demand. That might help the United States narrow its huge trading deficit.

Over the weekend, U.S. officials spoke of behind-the-scenes summit consultations with Chancellor Helmut Kohl that would be aimed at securing a promise of action.

Bonn officials said, however,

## Indonesia Deficit Doubles as Oil Income Plunges

Agency France-Presse

JAKARTA — A drastic plunge in oil and gas export revenue more than doubled Indonesia's current-account deficit to \$4.2 billion in the fiscal year ended March 30, according to an International Monetary Fund report outlined Monday.

The Jakarta Post newspaper said that the IMF attributed the increase in the deficit to a \$3.8 billion fall in oil and gas exports, which account for about 70 percent of Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings.

Oil and gas exports brought in \$8.8 billion and nonoil exports \$6.6 billion, the report said. Export earnings fell 28 percent, to \$13.4 billion.

The country posted a 7 percent increase in nonoil earnings in fiscal 1986. Revenue from tourism and transport services replaced interest payments as the largest source of income, at \$641 million, the report said.

New official capital inflows, including borrowing by state enterprises, rose 30.7 percent to \$1.7 billion. Mr. Pöhl cited his program of tax cuts and West Germany's relatively low interest rates.

## OPTIONS: EOE Counters a Lull

(Continued from first finance page)

Exchange. This would make the EOE the first exchange outside the United States to offer a U.S. stock index option.

Mr. Schlesinger, in Tokyo for the opening of the West German central bank's representative office, said at a news conference that the rates were "consistent with agreements worked out earlier this year by major monetary countries."

He attributed the currency's recent rise to U.S. interest rates being higher than those in West Germany or Japan, which has led West German and Japanese investors to buy more dollar-denominated securities.

Analyzing the effects of a coordinated move begun by major industrialized nations in 1985 to drive the dollar lower, Mr. Schlesinger said he saw a "tendency of improvement" in the world's trade situation.

Mr. Dreesens of Amsterdam Options Traders NV said the MM option's success would depend on whether U.S. traders turn to Am-

sterdam outside of New York trading hours.

The EOE, armed with its new products, says it is not worried about the growing trend for rival European financial centers to set up options exchanges of their own.

London's trading options market is currently growing faster than the EOE and could eventually overtake Amsterdam in volume.

Option trading has already been in Stockholm and an options exchange is to open in Paris later this month.

The Dutch bank analyst said, "The EOE is not threatened by a French exchange which trades only French share options. But it would be a different story if another exchange in the same time zone began competing in the 'universal' options like gold and currency contracts."

Talking about expectations for the Venice summit in an interview last week, Mr. Pöhl cited his program of tax cuts and West Germany's relatively low interest rates.

(UPI, Reuters)

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## BOOKS

## MORE DIE OF HEARTBREAK

By Saul Bellow. 335 pages. \$17.95.  
William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue,  
New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by  
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S easy enough to get caught up by the story that Saul Bellow unfolds in his brilliant and funny but sometimes suffocating new novel, "More Die of Heartbreak." Benn Crader, a brilliant and absent-minded botanist who lives and teaches in a large Midwestern city, decides suddenly to marry and settle down. In the past, he's had trouble knowing what he wants in women, so he opts for conventional beauty and accepts the advances of the spectacularly glamorous Matilda Laymon, the daughter of a successful gynecologist. He hopes to live with her "bound together in love and kindness."

Benn hardly has the wedding occurred when Benn realizes that the Laymons have an ultimate motive. They plan to reverse a crooked real-estate deal that once cost Benn and his sister several million dollars. If they can force Benn to blackmail the rich relative who pulled off this deal, then their daughter can live in the style to which she aspires. Instead of love and kindness, Benn finds strife and tension.

What is not so easy to accept is Bellow's narrator, a devoted nephew of Benn Crader's named Kenneth Trachtenberg, who turns a

table as potentially simple and evocative as "The Fisherman's Wife" into a meditation as complex and abstract as "Love in the Western World."

By turns witty and tedious, brilliant and absurd, Ken piles interpretations on Benn's story until the book begins to resemble the story of elephants in Walt Disney's "Dumbo."

Now, it's temptation normally would be to blame Bellow himself for this gratuitous forcing of meaning. But recently, in his introduction to Allan Bloom's "Closing of the American Mind," he complained that readers who accuse him of being difficult and "putting on airs" miss the point that "Herzog," for instance, was meant to be a comic novel, that "I" meant the novel to show how little strength 'higher education' had to offer a troubled man."

Could the same be true of "More Die of Heartbreak"? Is Bellow making sport of Ken Trachtenberg's incessant search for meaning? There is some evidence for this in Ken's tendency to repeat himself. That Ken is a figure of fun is also apparent in his contradictory attitude toward psychology.

And Ken seems to be ridiculed once and for all when, at the end of the novel, he stumbles on a passage by the German writer E.T.A. Hoffmann that appears unintentionally to parody his concern for Benn's survival among the American philistines: "Oh, Ferdinand, dearest, beloved friend! . . . what will become of the arts in these rough, stormy times? Will they not wither like delicate plants that in vain turn their tender heads towards the dark clouds behind which the sun disappeared?"

Yet, so much of what Ken has to say seems to echo Bellow's ideas at their most astute and trenchant, whether he is castigating the American university for going into the "consciousness-raising" business, or insisting that we rank the West's ordeal of freedom as highly as we do the East's ordeal of totalitarianism. Even when sounds like Saul Bellow (although so does almost everyone else in the novel). Despite his having been educated in Paris at the knees of the "outstanding people" who took his father "seriously," his prose has a Bellowian cast, a blend of the academic and the hip.

Perhaps Bellow is making fun of himself? That makes the most sense.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE favorite, the world champion Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union, had to be content with a tie for first place with the Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubojevic in the SWIFT International Tournament in Brussels. Both players left an elite field in the lurch by scoring 8½-1½.

Kasparov's countryman, the much-dethroned world champion Anatoly Karpov, won third prize with 7½.

In the fifth round, Ljubojevic took revenge on the British champion Nigel Short, who had defeated him in their previous encounter a month earlier in the I.B.M. International Tournament in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Short's 6 P-QR4 belongs to a small group of offbeat moves that avoid the heavy complexities of the Najdorf Sicilian's main lines. Since this advance loosens the white queenside, Ljubojevic chose with 6 . . . N-B3 and 7 . . . P-KN3, to head into a kind of Dragon Variation where White could not achieve the most aggressive formation with O-O-O.

The tactical point of the thematic freezing thrust 12 . . . P-QN4! was that, after 13 PxP, PxP, a pawn capture with 14 BxP! gives Black an excellent game after 14 . . . NxP!

Ljubojevic's reconnoitering with 15 . . . N-K1! threatened

to trap a piece with 16 . . . P-K3, while the white QNP was also in play. Perhaps Short should quietly have played 16 . . . B-B1, answering 16 . . . P-K3 by 17 . . . N-K3.

Direct acceptance of Short's pawn sacrifice with 16 P-K3! would have given White active play with 17 B-N6; Q-B1; 18 N-R5; K-R1; 19 N-N5; QxN; 20 B-R7; R-Q1; 21 PxP; BxP; 22 NxP. Thereupon, Ljubojevic took the pawn by 16 . . . P-K3; 17 N-B6; BxN; 18 PxN. QxP.

On 19 . . . R-B1, it would not have been sufficient for Short to play 20 N-B5 because of 20 . . . PxN; 21 QxR; R-B2; 22 Q-Q2; N-Q5.

His alternative, 20 . . . R-N6!, prepared to refute 21 . . . QxP by 21 . . . N-N1; 22 B-R7; N-KB3; 23 B-Q4 costs Black a piece; 22 BxN; BxR; 23 B-Q4, BxP (if 23 . . . Q-R7, then 24 R-R7); 24 K-R7; R-QP; 25 BxR; R-N5; 26 BxR; R-QP; 27 Q-Q4; QxP; 28 QxQ; N-Q5; 29 KxN, with advantage to White.

Ljubojevic's 23 . . . R-N1! brought White's counterplay to a halt because that had nothing better now than his 24 BxN; R-QP; 25 BxR; B-N4; 26 R-B1; QxP; 27 QxP, recovering his pawn.

After 27 . . . R-N1, Short failed to grasp how tempestuous his situation was. It was necessary with 15 . . . N-K1! threatened

Position after 28 K-N1

for him to play 28 N-Q4, when 28 . . . N-N (28 . . . Q-K5; 29 Q-Q2 also yields White a sufficient defense); 29 Q-N4; 30 R-KN1; QxP; 31 QxP is adequate for White.

Instead, the Englishman blundered with 28 K-N1! and lost a decisive pawn after 28 . . . QxPch; 29 KxQ; B-B3ch.

Worse yet, after 30 K-N1, R-Q; 31 B-N3; B-Q4, White would be forced to lose a second pawn with a very weak position. Short gave up.

White

Black

Position after 28 K-N1

Short-White

White-Black

Black-White

## SPORTS

## Top Seeds Advance at the French Open

United Press International

EDMONTON, Alberta — The Edmonton Oilers, hockey's highest-scoring team, won their third National Hockey League championship in four years here Sunday night with a smothering defensive effort.

Limiting Philadelphia to two shots in the third period, the Oilers defeated the Flyers, 3-1, in the final game of a remarkable best-of-seven title series.

Philadelphia's comeback kids got out ahead for the first time in the series, but Edmonton rallied to win on goals by Mark Messier, Jari Kurri and Glenn Anderson. Last season, Edmonton was eliminated in the second round of the playoffs by the Calgary Flames, who lost in the final series to the Montreal Canadiens.

Rookie goalie Ron Hextall, the Conn Smythe Trophy winner as the playoff MVP, stopped 40 shots for the Flyers, and Paul Anderson applied the clincher with 2:24 left, the Oilers had but so many posts that it seemed Philadelphia might be destined to pull out victory once again.

"It's a great honor to win the Conn Smythe, but I'd trade it for the Stanley Cup anytime," Hextall said. "It's very disappointing to come this far and not win. We faced a lot of adversity and we're not as talented a team as Edmonton, but we sure showed a lot of guts."

In three of the four previous games, the Flyers had come from at least two goals down to win, forcing Sunday's showdown — the first seventh game in a final series since 1971.

In the finale, though, the Oilers prevented such heroics. Philadelphia had no chances worth mentioning after Kurri beat a 1-1 tie at 14:59 of the second period.

"The Edmonton Oilers played a fabulous game," said Philadelphia's coach, Mike Keenan. "They gave them credit for the way they checked in the third period. They put the wood on us and didn't give us anything."

"We dug down deep and played our hearts out," said Wayne Gretzky, who set up Kurri's game-

winner. "We outshot them and outplayed them. When [the series] went from 3-1 to 3-3, suddenly we went from the greatest team anybody ever saw to goate. But we rebounded."

"To be on a Stanley Cup winner is a tremendous feeling. This is the hardest cup we ever won."

Things were tough for the Oilers from the start on Sunday. Messier was penalized for a crosscheck on Hartfall after 34 seconds and Paul Coffey, after getting away with a crosscheck on Brian Propp, decked Propp 39 seconds later and went off for holding.

The Flyers quickly benefited from the two-man advantage. Murray Craven, from a sharp angle at the left of goalie Grant Fuhr, banged a shot off Fuhr's stick into the net at 1:41.

The Oilers were still floundering, but Fuhr dove out to knock the puck off the stick of Doug Crossman, otherwise unchallenged in the slot. Then Fuhr kicked out a bid for a shorthanded goal by Rick Tocchet; it was still 1-0.

"Grant made some big saves in the first period," said Glen Sather, Edmonton's coach. "It was tough being down, 1-0, right at the start. If Grant doesn't keep it from getting to 2-0, we could have been in a lot of trouble."

One of those picture goals for which the Oilers are noted lifted them into a tie at 7:45 of the first period.

Anderson eluded Lindsay Carson in the neutral zone, crossed the Flyer blue line on the right wing and made an inside move on Mark Howe. Anderson then left wing, and Kurri's pass found Messier open for a tap-in at the right post.

The Flyers nearly bounced right back. A shot by Propp leaked through Fuhr's pads, but Marty McSorley beat two Flyers to the puck in the crease and cleared it.

The Oilers finally pulled ahead, at 14:59 of the second period, on a giveaway by Crossman, who was in the corner to Hextall's right. Pinched to the boards by Eric Tkakos, Crossman tried to shove the puck ahead, but Gretzky intercepted and fed Kurri in the near circle. Kurri one-timed it into the far corner for his 15th goal, high for the playoffs. Gretzky earned his 29th assist, one short of the record he set in 1985.

It took a long time before Edmonton was able to gain any breathing room. In the first six minutes of the third period, Craig Kawchuk, from the left wing, and Ken Nilsson on the left wing, and Nilsson's pass found Messier open for a tap-in at the right post.

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Robert Barnes/The Associated Press  
The Oilers pulled even when goalie Ron Hextall couldn't quite reach Mark Messier's tip-in at 7:45 of the first period.

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Pinched to the boards by Eric Tkakos, Crossman tried to shove the

thundering serves and forehand shots.

Lendl prevailed in a plodding match marked by long, uneventful rallies. "The bottom line is that you have to do what it takes to win, and that's how you have to play against Nyström," Lendl said of his third consecutive West German opponent after Michael Westphal in the second round and Osterthum.

Meanwhile Steffi Graf of West Germany, seeded second, advanced to the women's semifinals with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over sixth-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria. Graf extended her winning streak to 37 matches, including six tournament victories.

Meantime Chris Evert, the 1985 semifinalist, made it 12-13 games to defeat 15-year-old Spaniard Arantxa Sanchez 6-4, 6-0, to reach the semis for the second time in three years.

Sabatini, 17, who lost to Chris Evert in the 1985 semifinals, ran her career record against Sanchez to 4-0 and ended her hopes of repeating Sabatini's feat of making the semis at age 15.

Lendl, the top seed who won at Roland Garros in 1984 and last year, completed a more than four-hour match that stretched over two days by defeating Sweden's Joakim Nyström in a baseline battle, 2-6, 6-1, 5-7, 6-0, 6-2. The match began Sunday evening but was halted by darkness with Nyström up, two sets to one.

Wiliander, the 1982 and 1985 champion, fought off concentration problems to down Frenchman Tarik Benhabiles, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, with sharp passing shots. That extended Wiliander's consecutive winning streak to 15 matches in the past six weeks, including victories at the Monte Carlo and Italian Opens.

Noah, the No. 6 seed and the 1983 champion, downed 11th-seeded Kent Carlsson of Sweden, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5.

Second-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany, looking for his first clay-court tournament victory, took revenge on American Jimmy Arias, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0; Arias had beaten Becker at Monte Carlo in April, but was overpowered by the two-time Wimbledon champion's

and dominated Nyström to end the match.

Lendl advanced to a quarterfinal meeting with 10th-seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador, who won his second consecutive five-set match Sunday over Spain's Emilio Sanchez.

Wiliander, 22, again showed excellent form in neutralizing the Algerian-born Benhabiles' serve-and-volley game with passing shots and lobs. "I saw he got tired and I wasn't tired at all, so I started to use the court to move him around," said Wiliander, who added that the match was "good practice for my passing shots."

He came out attacking Monday, quickly finished off the fourth set

of the match.

Chris Evert, the Associated Press

Chris Evert, the Associated

## ART BUCHWALD

## Answers on Air Travel

WASHINGTON — The Air Travel Answer Lady is here to help. Just send your queries to "Dear Airy," and she will favor you with a reply.

Dear Airy: I am taking a flight from Washington to Atlanta. We've been sitting on the runway for four hours. How do I know if I will have enough air to breathe until we take off?

Dear Faye: Four hours is not too long a time to wait on the runway these days. What I always do for my own safety is carry a canary in my pocket. When the canary keels over dead I know it's time to slide down the emergency chute.

Dear Airy: I was told I could fly to San Francisco for \$99. But when I arrived at the airport I was informed that particular fare was only good on Columbus Day. I asked them if they had any other bargains and they told me they had a red-eye special to El Paso with intermediate stops in Charlotte, North Carolina, and Billings, Montana, for \$355. Is someone giving me the business? — Jane Cohen



## Turkey Files Suit To Regain Artifacts

The Associated Press

ANKARA, Turkey — Turkey has filed suit in New York against the Metropolitan Museum for the return of a collection of 2,600-year-old gold and silver pieces, a spokesman for the Ministry of Tourism and Culture confirmed yesterday. Turkey contends the artifacts were smuggled out of the country.

The disputed treasure includes golden and silver bowls, jugs and other dishes from the time of King Croesus in western Turkey. Turkey claims that the pieces were dug up in the western province of Usak by villagers in 1966. The works were then sold to an international antiquities dealer who in turn sold them to the museum for \$1.7 million, according to Turkish officials.

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Dear Kathy: More children are flying now than ever before because it's cheaper for a mother to travel with her kids than put them into a day-care center.

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Most of the mothers you see on planes have no particular destination in mind and are just killing time until their husbands can take them to Burger Chef for dinner.

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Dear Airy: Do airborne pilots get extra pay for telling you what cities you are flying over?

— John R. Proffitt

Dear John: No, they are all volunteers who delight in giving a tour of the earth at 40,000 feet. These pilots believe a passenger will lose his sense of awe if he doesn't know he has just flown over Topeka, Kansas.

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Dear Kathy: Your airline is only charging you what the market will bear. Thanks to deregulation its fares must compete with the other carriers on the same route. This is how the fare wars work: The various airlines announce bargain tickets for the same destination, which are sold out just as you get to the counter. You then have the choice of paying the regular fare or canceling the flight, which carries a penalty of five years in prison.

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Dear Airy: Are there any regulations spelling out the width of seats and leg room on American carriers?

— Philip and Myrna Aiello

Dear Philip and Myrna: There are strict rules concerning the transport of pets and domestic animals in flight, but they do not apply to humans. For example, pets are not required to eat airline food, but human passengers are. The reason for this is the FAA knows every pet is dear to someone. But the government still considers human beings to be excess baggage.

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Dear Airy: When the flight I'm on has a near miss in the air, do the people on my plane wave to the passengers on the other plane, or should they wave to us? — Kay Roberts

Dear Kay: In a near-miss situation either side may wave first, but only the pilots can make rude gestures with their fingers.

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